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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES
AND ITS POSSESSIONS

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Volume IV - Number 1

FIRST QUARTERLY BULLETIN, 1933

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, United States Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Volume 4 April 1933 Number 1

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The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as Part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: criminal homicide, including (*a*) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (*b*) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary-breaking or entering; larceny-theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed.

"Offenses known to the police" includes, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the police departments of contributing cities and not merely arrests or cleared cases.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the United States Bureau of Investigation does not vouch for its accuracy. It is given out as current information, which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

Extent of Reporting Area

In the table which follows, any city which contributed a return for one or more months of the first quarter of 1933 is included. The number of cities contributing is shown, together with the population represented, the cities being divided according to size. The population figures for cities having 10,000 people or more were obtained from the Bureau of the Census as estimated July 1, 1932, while figures for cities having less than 10,000 were taken from the 1930 census, due to the fact that similar estimates were not available for this group.

A total of 1,561 cities contributed returns during the first 3 months of 1933, representing a population of 53,295,620. The number of cities filing returns thus far in 1933 shows an increase of 85 as compared with the same period of 1932. Returns were also received from sheriffs, State police, and officers in the possessions, but such returns are not included in the above figures.

Of the 37 cities in the United States having a population over 250,000 returns were received from 33, or 89 percent. The four cities of this group from which returns were not received are Atlanta, Ga.; Louisville, Ky.; Memphis, Tenn.; and New York City. Memphis and Louisville, however, did contribute returns during 1932, but reports for this year have not yet been received. Of the cities within the population range of 100,000 to 250,000, all but three have contributed reports this year. The three cities not contributing are Des Moines, Iowa; Reading, Pa.; and Tampa, Fla. The city of Tampa was, however, a regular contributor during 1932. It will be noted that the city of Tulsa, Okla., which has previously been listed as a noncontributor, is now forwarding crime statistics reports to the United States Bureau of Investigation.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	983	813	83	60,813,881	48,999,865	81
A. Cities over 250,000	37	33	89	29,955,600	21,881,800	73
B. Cities 100,000 to 250,000	57	54	95	7,908,112	7,542,112	95
C. Cities 50,000 to 100,000	105	93	89	7,092,407	6,376,075	90
D. Cities 25,000 to 50,000	192	168	88	6,695,136	5,892,400	88
E. Cities 10,000 to 25,000	592	465	79	9,162,626	7,307,478	80

The above table does not include 748 cities and rural townships aggregating a total population of 4,295,755. The cities included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

Number of Cities Reporting

The following table shows the number of monthly crime statistics reports received during the first quarter of 1933. Due to the fact that the returns are counted on a quarterly rather than a monthly basis, the figures for January and February, as compared with March, are necessarily large. During the first quarter it is found that 1,511 cities contributed during January, and 1,492 cities during February, as compared with 1,459 cities for the month of March. However, a

more accurate comparison for the first 3 months can be made at the end of the second quarter when returns from cities which contribute regularly, but the returns of which are sometimes received too late to be included in the current bulletin, have been received and added to the counts for the preceding months.

State	January	February	March	State	January	February	March
Alabama	7	8	8	Nevada	2	2	2
Arizona	5	6	6	New Hampshire	9	9	9
Arkansas	6	6	6	New Jersey	130	126	122
California	111	105	105	New Mexico	2	3	3
Colorado	15	15	15	New York	142	142	138
Connecticut	30	31	31	North Carolina	19	19	17
Delaware	2	2	2	North Dakota	8	8	8
District of Columbia	1	1	1	Ohio	104	106	102
Florida	25	24	25	Oklahoma	29	30	31
Georgia	15	14	13	Oregon	15	15	15
Idaho	3	3	2	Pennsylvania	127	124	119
Illinois	76	71	71	Rhode Island	11	12	11
Indiana	40	44	42	South Carolina	2	2	2
Iowa	26	25	25	South Dakota	9	9	9
Kansas	30	28	29	Tennessee	8	6	7
Kentucky	13	12	14	Texas	39	37	36
Louisiana	9	9	9	Utah	8	10	8
Maine	17	17	16	Vermont	10	10	10
Maryland	5	4	3	Virginia	23	22	23
Massachusetts	88	88	85	Washington	17	16	17
Michigan	123	122	117	West Virginia	15	16	15
Minnesota	39	39	38	Wisconsin	38	37	35
Mississippi	8	9	9	Wyoming	2	1	2
Missouri	24	23	23				
Montana	8	8	8	Total number contributing	1,511	1,492	1,459
Nebraska	16	16	15				

MONTHLY RETURNS

Offenses Known to the Police, January to March, inclusive, 1933

There are contained in table 1 the number of offenses known and the rate per 100,000 for 1,332 cities in the United States, representing a total population of 45,718,303. The figures are also shown for the same cities subdivided according to size.

The figures in the table tend to indicate that the crime rate varies directly with the size of the city. It will be recalled that the same trend was noticeable in the figures reported for 1932, as published in the issue of the bulletin for the fourth quarter of 1932. However, there appear several exceptions to this general trend, which will be mentioned. The first exception to the general tendency is that cities having a population of from 25,000 to 50,000 report the lowest crime rate for the offense of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter. The same group of cities reported the lowest crime rate for manslaughter by negligence. For the offenses of robbery and auto theft the crime rate varies directly with the size of the city, and for the offense of burglary there is only one exception to this general relationship, the cities having a population of from 100,000 to 250,000 having a higher rate than cities over 250,000. The rates for larcency-theft are highest for cities in the third group, and the rates for the groups of smaller cities vary according to the size of the city. However, the rate for the largest cities is lower than that for cities in the second group, which in turn is exceeded by the rate for cities in the third group. This may be a real exception to the general trend evidenced by the figures in the table, but, on the other hand, the variance may be caused

to a considerable extent by lack of uniformity in reporting this particular type of offense.

It is interesting to note that the rate for murder reported by cities over 250,000 in population is a little more than twice the rate reported by cities having a population of from 25,000 to 50,000. For the offense of manslaughter by negligence the highest rate is more than three times as great as the lowest rate. For cities over 250,000 the rate for robbery is a little more than twice that for cities whose population is between 100,000 and 250,000 and more than four times as great as the rate reported by cities under 10,000 in population. The table reveals that the highest burglary rate is approximately twice as large as the lowest, and that the highest rate for auto theft is more than four times as great as the rate for cities under 10,000 in population.

TABLE 1—*Offenses known to the police, January to March, 1933; number and rates per 100,000 by population groups*

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
28 cities over 250,000; total population, 18,109,800:								
Number of offenses known	387	292	281	8,599	2,016	19,149	30,470	18,858
Rate per 100,000	2.1	1.6	1.6	47.5	11.1	105.7	168.3	104.1
49 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population 6,929,712:								
Number of offenses known	105	61	90	1,614	958	8,192	13,791	6,289
Rate per 100,000	1.5	0.9	1.3	23.3	13.8	118.2	199.0	90.8
83 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 5,673,153:								
Number of offenses known	81	45	54	1,251	755	5,303	11,875	4,049
Rate per 100,000	1.4	0.8	1.0	22.1	13.3	93.5	209.3	71.4
149 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 5,196,573:								
Number of offenses known	54	28	39	857	501	4,197	8,979	2,753
Rate per 100,000	1.0	0.5	0.8	16.5	9.6	80.8	172.8	53.0
392 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 6,163,335:								
Number of offenses known	73	38	66	757	502	3,960	8,591	2,336
Rate per 100,000	1.2	0.6	1.1	12.3	8.1	64.3	139.4	37.9
631 cities under 10,000; total population, 3,645,730:								
Number of offenses known	39	30	72	388	235	2,511	4,026	906
Rate per 100,000	1.1	0.8	2.0	10.6	6.4	68.9	110.4	24.9
Total, 1,332 cities; total population, 45,718,303:								
Number of offenses known	739	494	602	13,466	4,967	43,312	77,732	35,191
Rate per 100,000	1.6	1.1	1.3	29.5	10.9	94.7	170.0	77.0

Daily Average, Offenses Known to the Police, First Quarter, 1933

In table 2 there is shown the daily average number of offenses reported during the first three months of 1933 by the same 1,332 cities as were included in table 1. Examination of the table discloses that the daily average for murder and nonnegligent manslaughter showed a very slight decrease during February, with an increase in March, bringing the average for that month above the figure for January. The daily average for aggravated assault also indicated an upward trend, the daily averages for February and March being in each instance higher than that for the preceding month. For the

periods from January to February and from February to March the daily averages for the offenses of manslaughter by negligence and robbery showed a decrease. The averages for burglary, larceny-theft, and auto theft are lowest for February and the averages for March are lower than those for January. Considering the table as a whole, January reflects the highest daily average and February the lowest.

TABLE 2.—*Daily average, offenses known to the police, January to March, inclusive, 1933; 1,332 miscellaneous cities*

[Total population, 45,718,303]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January	8.2	6.0	6.7	166.9	53.4	504.5	891.1	412.5
February	8.0	5.3	5.8	144.4	54.5	449.2	830.3	355.5
March	8.5	5.1	7.5	137.0	57.6	486.9	866.5	401.6
January to March	8.2	5.5	6.7	149.6	55.2	481.2	863.7	391.0

Daily Average, Offenses Known to the Police, 1931–33

It will be noted that table 3 sets forth the daily average number of offenses reported by 66 cities over 100,000 in population during the first quarter of 1931, 1932, and 1933.

With the exception of rape, burglary, and larceny, the daily average number of offenses known shows a substantial decrease in 1932 as compared with 1931. Some of the more important decreases are:

	Percent
Manslaughter by negligence	11.4
Robbery	11.9
Assault	18.7
Auto theft	16.1

The daily averages for larceny show a slight decrease (2.6 percent) in 1932. Offenses of manslaughter by negligence, robbery, and auto theft continued to decline in 1933, whereas offenses of aggravated assault show an increase in 1933 over 1932, but are slightly less than in 1931.

The table reflects a consistent increase in the offenses of burglary-breaking or entering for 1932 and 1933 over 1931. An increase of 6.6 percent was shown for this offense in 1932 as compared with 1931, and an increase of 9.2 percent in 1933 over 1931.

Although the average for 1932 showed a decrease of 5.3 percent for the offense of murder as compared with 1931, the highest daily average for this offense (3.9) occurred in 1933. The average number of offenses of manslaughter by negligence committed daily in 1933 was 22.9 percent less than in 1931, while the 1932 average was 11.4 percent less than that for 1931.

TABLE 3.—*Daily average, offenses known to the police, 66 cities over 100,000, January to March, inclusive, 1931–33*

[Total population, 17,842,102]

Year	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Number of offenses known:								
1931	343	319	251	5,304	2,026	16,017	33,091	19,814
1932	332	283	276	4,723	1,663	17,263	32,581	16,817
1933	350	241	290	4,541	1,975	17,493	34,078	15,243
Daily average:								
1931	3.8	3.5	2.8	58.9	22.5	178.0	367.7	220.2
1932	3.6	3.1	3.0	51.9	18.3	189.7	358.0	184.8
1933	3.9	2.7	3.2	50.5	21.9	194.4	378.6	169.4

Rates of Offenses by Geographic Divisions, First Quarter, 1933

There is shown in table 4 a percentage distribution of population of the cities reporting during the first quarter of this year, arranged in nine geographic divisions according to the size of the city. An analysis of this table discloses that for the New England States only 5.7 percent of the total population represented by the cities whose returns are included in the tables consists of cities having a population over 250,000, whereas all of the other geographic groups have a much larger corresponding percentage. The data of which this table is composed should be of value to those who desire to examine the rates for cities subdivided according to geographic location, with a view to determining whether there is any relation between the variation in rates and the variation in the composition of the geographic groups with reference to size of city.

In table 5 there is set forth the rate of offenses per 100,000 for each month for 1,332 cities subdivided according to geographic location. In examining the figures reflected by this table it will be noted that the highest rates for murder and nonnegligent manslaughter and aggravated assault were reported by cities in the East South Central, West South Central, and South Atlantic States, whereas the lowest number was reported by the New England States. A further analysis of these rates indicates that the maximum and minimum figures for the various offenses vary in different geographic localities. For instance, it will be seen that for the offense of manslaughter by negligence the highest rate was indicated by the Middle Atlantic States and the lowest rate by the Mountain States. Cities in the East North Central States recorded the maximum rate for robbery and the lowest number was reported by the New England States. The highest rate for burglary was shown by cities in the Mountain States, and comparatively high figures for this offense were also reported by the East South Central, West South Central, and the Pacific States. The minimum rate for the offense was reported by the cities in the Middle Atlantic States. Cities in the West South Central States recorded the highest rates for the offenses of larceny-theft, and auto theft, while cities situated in the Middle Atlantic States reported the lowest figure.

An interesting feature revealed by the table is the fact that the rate for robbery for cities in the New England States is less than one half of the next lowest figure reported and is only one ninth of the highest rate for cities in other geographic groups. With reference to this fact, it should be noted that table 4 discloses that only 5.7 percent of the total population of the cities in the New England States included in these tables consisted of cities having a population in excess of 250,000, and table 1 shows that the rate for robbery for the larger cities is more than twice as great as the rate for cities between 100,000 and 250,000 and more than four times as great as the rate for cities under 10,000.

The grouping of the various States according to geographic location is identical with that employed by the United States Bureau of the Census in the decennial census of 1930.

TABLE 4.—*Percentage distribution of population according to size of city for geographic groups, 1933*

Geographic group	All cities included in tabulation		Cities over 250,000		Cities 100,000 to 250,000	
	Population	Percent	Population	Percent	Population	Percent
New England States	4,484,649	100.0	256,400	5.7	1,586,605	35.4
Middle Atlantic States	10,732,580	100.0	4,351,600	40.5	1,113,300	10.4
East North Central States	12,414,745	100.0	6,875,700	55.3	1,176,200	9.5
West North Central States	5,303,475	100.0	2,010,400	37.9	564,200	10.7
South Atlantic States	3,655,590	100.0	1,313,500	35.9	670,507	18.3
East South Central States	1,185,123	100.0	277,100	23.4	393,200	33.2
West South Central States	3,094,347	100.0	1,081,500	34.9	730,600	23.6
Mountain States	954,896	100.0	294,700	30.9	145,300	15.2
Pacific States	3,892,898	100.0	1,648,900	42.4	549,800	14.1

Geographic group	Cities 50,000 to 100,000		Cities 25,000 to 50,000		Cities 10,000 to 25,000		Cities under 10,000	
	Population	Percent	Population	Percent	Population	Percent	Population	Percent
New England States	626,302	14.0	809,904	18.0	783,421	17.5	422,017	9.4
Middle Atlantic States	1,347,152	12.6	1,064,400	9.9	1,898,335	17.7	957,793	8.9
East North Central States	409,500	3.3	1,596,655	12.9	1,451,075	11.7	905,615	7.3
West North Central States	1,433,310	27.0	281,500	5.3	614,775	11.6	399,290	7.5
South Atlantic States	700,689	19.2	468,538	12.8	327,171	9.0	175,185	4.8
East South Central States	137,700	11.6	107,944	9.1	197,468	16.7	71,711	6.0
West South Central States	456,000	14.7	332,800	10.8	292,833	9.5	200,614	6.5
Mountain States	103,300	10.8	179,932	18.8	83,200	8.7	148,464	15.6
Pacific States	459,200	11.8	354,900	9.1	515,057	13.2	365,041	9.4

TABLE 5.—*Rate per 100,000, offenses known to the police, 1933*

NEW ENGLAND STATES

[147 cities, representing a population of 4,484,649]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny-theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January	0.11	0.16	0.47	2.16	1.43	28.36	35.39	16.10
February	.11	.13	.22	1.81	1.09	21.32	29.92	13.04
March	.07	.11	.36	2.19	1.14	24.53	36.10	17.91

TABLE 5.—*Rate per 100,000, offenses known to the police, 1933*—Continued

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

[351 cities, representing a population of 10,732,580]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny-theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January	0.44	0.76	0.39	5.27	3.11	19.60	26.58	14.85
February	.28	.61	.28	3.54	2.62	17.13	21.68	11.50
March	.34	.64	.44	4.81	3.73	20.04	26.32	14.23

EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

[340 cities, representing a population of 12,414,745]

January	0.46	0.26	0.60	19.51	3.75	36.51	67.66	35.22
February	.42	.16	.47	16.16	3.33	27.53	53.07	24.87
March	.58	.22	.77	17.86	3.84	39.41	66.45	35.26

WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

[136 cities, representing a population of 5,303,475]

January	0.36	0.26	0.17	10.05	1.36	24.78	47.27	26.08
February	.40	.15	.19	7.62	1.51	19.21	40.05	21.55
March	.64	.09	.23	6.49	1.41	23.40	45.61	26.57

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

[88 cities, representing a population of 3,655,590]

January	1.09	0.44	0.52	10.91	9.60	43.17	82.59	33.15
February	1.15	.47	.55	8.04	9.03	39.15	72.14	28.59
March	1.23	.38	.52	8.26	10.75	41.22	77.83	30.47

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

[33 cities, representing a population of 1,185,123]

January	1.94	0.42	0.17	12.74	11.05	54.34	63.12	32.99
February	2.19	.68	.00	10.04	13.59	42.19	57.12	27.85
March	1.94	.68	.51	7.00	11.39	45.31	59.07	28.27

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

[74 cities, representing a population of 3,094,347]

January	1.39	0.48	0.42	12.64	4.78	57.30	116.60	40.40
February	1.00	.36	.48	8.89	4.59	43.37	95.69	33.25
March	1.10	.45	.61	8.69	5.75	45.37	103.41	36.62

MOUNTAIN STATES

[40 cities, representing a population of 954,896]

January	0.73	0.10	0.94	10.47	1.57	55.08	98.44	32.88
February	.84	.00	.31	8.06	1.26	45.97	81.79	25.34
March	.52	.10	.84	8.06	2.09	55.08	95.61	37.49

PACIFIC STATES

[123 cities, representing a population of 3,892,898]

January	0.33	0.39	0.46	13.25	1.93	48.68	101.80	39.76
February	.21	.33	.39	10.45	1.49	42.00	97.87	32.37
March	.23	.39	.31	8.79	1.44	44.59	105.06	35.81

Average Number of Police-Department Employees, 1932

Table 6 shows the average number of police-department employees per 1,000 population, as reported monthly during 1932 by 29 cities over 250,000 population and 45 cities having a population between 100,000 and 250,000.

Individual averages for the larger cities ranged from 3.49 to 0.72. For 50 percent of these cities the average number of police-department employees per 1,000 population varied between 2.31 and 1.32. One fourth of the cities had averages ranging from 0.72 to 1.29, and the averages for the remaining fourth ranged from 2.32 to 3.49.

Averages for individual cities having a population between 100,000 and 250,000 ranged from 2.80 to 0.70. For one half of the cities the average number of police employees per 1,000 population varied between 1.10 and 1.75. Twenty-five percent of the cities in this population group had averages ranging from 0.70 to 1.09, while the remaining 25 percent had averages ranging from 1.77 to 2.80.

TABLE 6.—*Average number of police-department employees, 1932*

Size of city	Employees per 1,000 population
Over 250,000	2.04
100,000 to 250,000	1.48

Monthly Trends for Cities Over 100,000 Population, 1932

There is reflected in table 7 the daily average number of offenses for each month of 1932 as reported by 79 cities over 100,000. The total population represented by these cities is 26,652,312. The variations in the monthly figures will be seen more readily by referring to figure 1, where the same data are graphically represented.

TABLE 7.—*Daily average, offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1932; 79 cities over 100,000*

[Total population, 26,652,312]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January	5.9	4.4	4.6	134.0	29.4	343.7	544.5	360.9
February	6.0	5.3	4.1	115.2	33.7	332.4	534.0	342.6
March	5.6	3.7	5.2	107.6	30.7	314.2	512.5	330.4
April	6.0	3.9	4.9	100.6	37.7	323.2	557.2	381.1
May	5.5	4.0	4.8	93.9	39.3	300.5	527.9	341.4
June	6.2	3.4	5.2	87.5	40.1	304.4	529.8	325.4
July	8.2	2.5	4.5	91.0	41.9	313.4	528.1	330.9
August	6.2	3.1	5.1	94.3	39.7	316.2	562.9	346.0
September	5.5	3.9	5.1	97.8	38.2	320.5	573.7	340.5
October	5.1	4.7	5.5	114.7	36.3	317.5	620.0	360.5
November	5.5	4.2	4.3	124.9	35.0	334.6	627.1	353.3
December	6.4	4.5	4.4	145.5	34.3	337.3	594.8	323.8
January to December	6.0	4.0	4.8	109.0	36.4	321.4	559.4	344.7

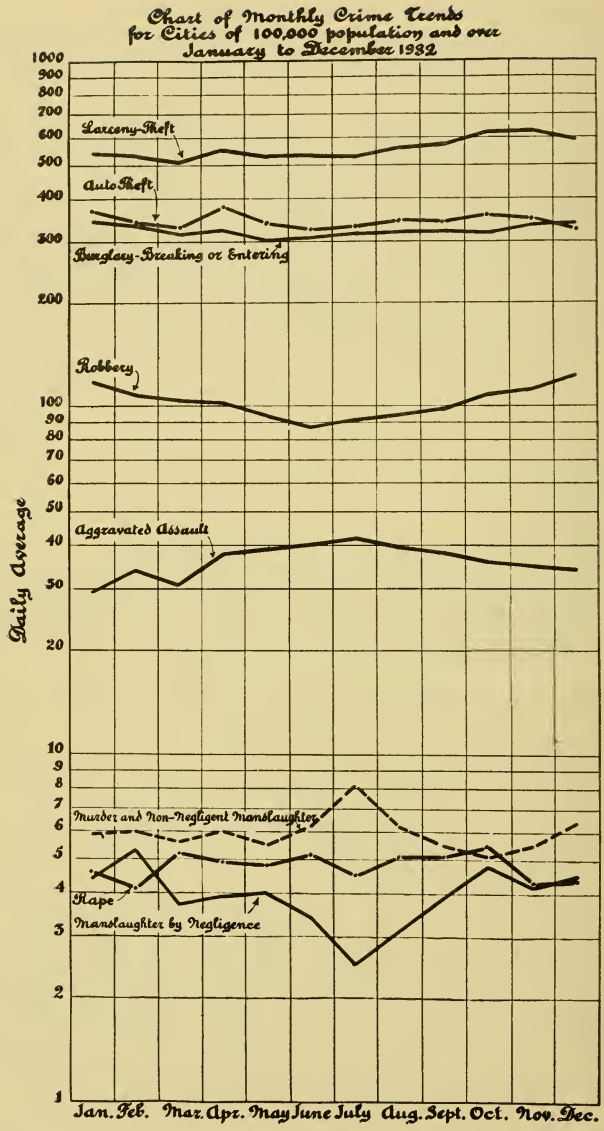
Chart of Monthly Crime Trends
for Cities of 100,000 population and over
January to December 1932
Daily Average
1000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
Larceny-Theft
Auto Theft
Burglary-Breaking or Entering
Robbery
Aggravated Assault
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter
Rape
Manslaughter by Negligence
Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

FIGURE 1.

ANNUAL RETURNS, 1932

The system of uniform crime reporting includes the submission by reporting units of an annual return showing the number of offenses known and the number of offenses cleared by arrest and in addition an annual return showing the number of persons charged. As will be seen by referring to page 1 of this bulletin, the term "offenses known to the police" includes all offenses which come to the attention of the police, regardless of the original source of information. An offense is cleared by arrest when one or more persons are arrested, charged with committing it, and held or turned over for prosecution. Exceptional clearances, such as the suicide of the offender, are also included. The term "persons charged" refers to those who have been held to answer criminal charges.

The tables which follow are based on the annual returns for 1932 received from 596 cities throughout the United States. More than 900 such annual returns were received but there have been eliminated from the tables those which were incomplete or apparently defective in any respect. Some of the defects requiring exclusion of returns from the tables prepared were as follows: failure to distinguish between the number of persons charged and the number of offenses cleared thereby; failure to report the number of offenses of auto theft cleared by arrest (the figures reported showed merely the number of stolen automobiles which had been recovered); and incomplete figures for one or more of the offense classifications. It is to be expected that the number of complete annual reports which will be available for inclusion in tabulations will show considerable increase in years to come.

Offenses Known and Offenses Cleared by Arrest, 1932

In table 8 are revealed for 596 cities in the United States the number of offenses known, the number of offenses cleared by arrest, and the percentage of offenses cleared by arrest during 1932. The figures for these cities are also shown with the cities divided into six groups according to their size. The table indicates that the percentage of offenses cleared by arrest is higher in the case of offenses against the person than in the case of offenses against property. The highest percentage of clearances is found for the offense of manslaughter by negligence and the lowest percentage of clearances occurs in the case of auto theft. In examining the figures for the offense of auto theft it should be remembered that, although in many cases the offender is not arrested and prosecuted, in a high percentage of cases the stolen automobile is recovered by the police. The figures presented in this table are limited strictly to the number of offenses cleared by the arrest of the offender.

It appears generally that the larger cities have a slightly lower percentage of clearances than the smaller cities. In this connection it should be kept in mind that the larger cities have on the whole a higher crime rate than the smaller cities.

An examination of the table shows that the most decided variation in the percentage of offenses cleared by arrest occurs in the case of auto theft, where there is a consistent increase in the percentage of clearances from the larger cities to the smaller cities, cities over 250,000 reporting 13 percent of such offenses as cleared by arrest

while the corresponding percentage reported by cities under 10,000 is 27.1.

TABLE 8.—*Offenses known, offenses cleared by arrest, and percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1932, by population groups*

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking, or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
15 cities over 250,000; total population, 9,094,500:								
Number of offenses known	642	526	635	8,203	3,098	27,696	62,693	27,721
Number of offenses cleared by arrest	493	467	463	2,752	2,272	7,878	15,363	3,613
Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest	76.8	88.8	72.9	33.6	73.3	28.4	24.5	13.0
20 cities 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 2,678,405:								
Number of offenses known	228	128	131	1,744	1,009	10,623	18,487	9,343
Number of offenses cleared by arrest	190	122	115	626	647	2,710	4,602	1,468
Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest	83.3	95.3	87.8	35.9	64.1	25.5	24.9	15.7
48 cities 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 3,319,817:								
Number of offenses known	186	86	170	2,087	1,680	11,492	25,541	8,868
Number of offenses cleared by arrest	155	82	160	779	1,465	2,981	6,789	1,487
Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest	83.3	95.4	94.1	37.3	87.2	25.9	26.6	16.8
68 cities 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 2,332,573:								
Number of offenses known	85	63	144	1,183	687	7,767	16,238	5,227
Number of offenses cleared by arrest	69	57	131	465	595	1,813	3,871	1,083
Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest	81.2	90.5	91.0	39.3	86.6	23.3	23.8	20.7
164 cities 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 2,640,897:								
Number of offenses known	125	87	155	1,129	668	7,707	16,092	4,768
Number of offenses cleared by arrest	108	69	134	346	595	2,096	4,363	993
Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest	86.4	79.3	86.5	30.7	89.1	27.2	27.1	20.8
281 cities under 10,000; total population, 1,595,174:								
Number of offenses known	72	51	101	546	366	4,617	7,879	1,713
Number of offenses cleared by arrest	62	44	93	185	327	1,300	2,429	464
Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest	86.1	86.3	92.1	33.9	89.3	28.2	30.8	27.1
Total, 596 cities; total population, 21,661,366:								
Number of offenses known	1,338	941	1,336	14,892	7,508	69,902	146,930	57,640
Number of offenses cleared by arrest	1,077	841	1,096	5,153	5,901	18,778	37,417	9,108
Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest	80.5	89.4	82.0	34.6	78.6	26.9	25.5	15.8

Persons Charged (Held for Prosecution), 1932

In table 9 are shown the number of persons charged and the rates per 100,000 as reported by 596 cities for the year 1932. As mentioned previously persons charged are those who have been held for prosecution. Table 10 is a percentage distribution of persons charged, and an examination of this compilation discloses that 44.5 percent of all the persons held for prosecution were charged with violations of traffic and motor-vehicle laws. Furthermore, 14.1 percent were charged with drunkenness and 11.2 percent with disorderly conduct and vagrancy. It is seen that persons charged falling within these three classifications constituted almost 70 percent of the total number of persons held for prosecution.

The number of persons charged is generally somewhat greater than the corresponding number of offenses cleared by arrest as shown in table 8. The explanation for the difference between the figures representing the number of offenses cleared by arrest and the figures indicating the number of persons charged is, of course, that the arrest of one person who has committed several offenses will clear several

crimes, whereas the arrest of several persons who have jointly committed only one offense will solve only one crime.

In a study of the table it will be observed that the number of persons charged per 100,000 population varies quite regularly with the size of the city only in the cases of robbery and gambling. The proportion of persons charged with manslaughter by negligence is much larger for cities over 250,000 in population than for any other group of cities. Approximately the same proportion of persons was held for prosecution for the offense of robbery in cities over 100,000, but the rate for these cities was more than twice as great as the figure for cities under 25,000 population. For the offense of aggravated assault the number of persons charged per unit of population by cities whose population was between 50,000 and 100,000 was almost twice as great as that for any other size city. There was held for prosecution for burglary in cities over 100,000 a larger proportion of persons than in cities under 100,000, and of the cities under 100,000 the highest rate was for cities under 10,000. Cities having a population between 50,000 and 250,000 had the highest figures for the offense of larceny-theft. Another feature shown by these figures is that for the offense of forgery and counterfeiting, cities having a population between 100,000 and 250,000 held for prosecution 22.9 per 100,000 of population, whereas cities over 250,000 held only 8.1 for prosecution.

For sex offenses other than rape in cities over 250,000 the rate of persons held for prosecution was 153.2 which was about five times as great as the next highest rate reported. The table indicates that the proportion of persons prosecuted for violation of narcotic drug laws in cities over 100,000 is from two to three times as large as it is in cities under 100,000. An interesting observation is that for the offense of driving while intoxicated, with but a single exception the rate of persons held for prosecution varies inversely with the size of the city, the highest rate being for cities under 10,000. For the offense of drunkenness cities having a population between 100,000 and 250,000 charged a larger proportion of persons than any other cities, while cities over 250,000 held a proportion which was less than that for all other groups of cities with the exception of cities having a population less than 10,000. A larger proportion of persons was charged for violation of liquor laws in cities over 100,000 than in the smaller cities, which is also true in the case of persons charged for disorderly conduct and vagrancy and gambling.

With reference to the classification "suspicion" it should be noted that the figures submitted by police departments have been carried in the following table as originally reported, although according to the procedure outlined in the manual, "Uniform Crime Reporting," individuals prosecuted as suspicious persons should be listed opposite the classification "disorderly conduct and vagrancy."

TABLE 9.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1932; number and rates per 100,000, by population groups*

Offense charged	15 cities over 250,000, population 9,094,500	20 cities 100,000 to 250,000, population 2,678,405	48 cities 50,000 to 100,000, population 3,319,817	68 cities 25,000 to 50,000, population 2,332,573	164 cities 10,000 to 25,000, population 2,640,897	281 cities under 10,000, population 1,595,174	Total, 596 cities; total population 21,661,366
Criminal homicide:							
a. Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons charged	615	162	180	81	111	75	1,224
Rate per 100,000	6.8	6.0	5.4	3.5	4.2	4.7	5.7
b. Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons charged	689	120	88	58	72	45	1,072
Rate per 100,000	7.6	4.5	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.8	4.9
Rape:							
Number of persons charged	505	125	173	147	144	99	1,193
Rate per 100,000	5.6	4.7	5.2	6.3	5.5	6.2	5.5
Robbery:							
Number of persons charged	3,325	966	897	467	426	251	6,332
Rate per 100,000	36.6	36.1	27.0	20.0	16.1	15.7	29.2
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons charged	2,219	771	1,676	642	682	336	6,326
Rate per 100,000	24.4	28.8	50.5	27.5	25.8	21.1	29.2
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons charged	7,907	2,512	2,295	1,471	1,881	1,281	17,347
Rate per 100,000	86.9	93.8	69.1	63.1	71.2	80.3	80.1
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons charged	16,301	5,343	6,428	3,871	4,260	2,437	38,640
Rate per 100,000	179.2	199.5	193.6	166.0	161.3	152.8	178.4
Auto theft:							
Number of persons charged	3,358	1,339	1,356	682	836	503	8,074
Rate per 100,000	36.9	50.0	40.8	29.2	31.7	31.5	37.3
Other assaults:							
Number of persons charged	12,581	3,062	3,427	3,216	2,460	1,152	25,898
Rate per 100,000	138.3	114.3	103.2	137.9	93.2	72.2	119.6
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons charged	737	613	388	432	313	171	2,654
Rate per 100,000	8.1	22.9	11.7	18.5	11.9	10.7	12.3
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons charged	2,738	539	753	464	425	251	5,170
Rate per 100,000	30.1	20.1	22.7	19.9	16.1	15.7	23.9
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons charged	2,182	1,006	663	365	360	243	4,819
Rate per 100,000	24.0	37.6	20.0	15.6	13.6	15.2	22.2
Sex offenses (except rape):							
Number of persons charged	13,934	620	663	732	465	314	16,728
Rate per 100,000	153.2	23.1	20.0	31.4	17.6	19.7	77.2
Offenses against the family and children:							
Number of persons charged	4,100	1,283	1,058	1,160	1,011	403	9,015
Rate per 100,000	45.1	47.9	31.9	49.7	38.3	25.3	41.6
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons charged	770	219	102	53	67	58	1,269
Rate per 100,000	8.5	8.2	3.1	2.3	2.5	3.6	5.9
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons charged	3,246	1,754	2,571	2,209	2,449	2,009	14,238
Rate per 100,000	35.7	65.5	77.4	94.7	92.7	125.9	65.7
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons charged	16,942	5,751	4,164	3,167	3,812	2,072	35,908
Rate per 100,000	186.3	214.7	125.4	135.8	144.3	129.9	165.8
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons charged	66,740	31,584	30,640	21,658	19,749	9,655	180,026
Rate per 100,000	733.9	1,179.2	922.9	928.5	747.8	605.3	831.1
Disorderly conduct and vagrancy:							
Number of persons charged	77,966	23,519	17,305	7,655	10,699	6,608	143,752
Rate per 100,000	857.3	878.1	521.3	328.2	405.1	414.2	663.6
Gambling:							
Number of persons charged	13,449	2,150	2,135	1,332	924	411	20,401
Rate per 100,000	147.9	80.3	64.3	57.1	35.0	25.8	94.2
Traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged	277,189	61,595	86,826	53,488	50,754	39,528	569,380
Rate per 100,000	3,047.9	2,299.7	2,615.4	2,293.1	1,921.8	2,478.0	2,628.6
All other offenses:							
Number of persons charged	55,578	18,660	18,364	17,567	11,451	6,853	128,473
Rate per 100,000	611.1	696.7	553.2	753.1	433.6	429.6	593.1
Suspicion:							
Number of persons charged	14,772	11,648	7,231	2,136	2,947	1,820	40,554
Rate per 100,000	162.4	434.9	217.8	91.6	111.6	114.1	187.2

TABLE 10.—*Percentage distribution of persons charged (held for prosecution), 1932*

[596 cities; total population, 21,661,366]

Offense charged	Percent	Offense charged	Percent
Criminal homicide:		Offenses against the family and children	0.71
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	0.10	Narcotic drug laws	.10
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	.08	Driving while intoxicated	1.11
Rape	.09	Liquor laws	2.81
Robbery	.50	Drunkenness	14.08
Aggravated assault	.49	Disorderly conduct and vagrancy	11.24
Burglary-breaking or entering	1.36	Gambling	1.60
Larceny-theft	3.02	Traffic and motor vehicle laws	44.53
Auto theft	.63	All other offenses	10.05
Other assaults	2.03	Suspicion	3.17
Forgery and counterfeiting	.21	Total	100.00
Embezzlement and fraud	.40		
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	.38		
Sex offenses (except rape)	1.31		

Percentage of Offenses Cleared by Arrest, 1931 and 1932

A comparison of the figures for nine cities over 250,000 in population for 1931 and 1932 as shown in the following table indicating the percentage of offenses cleared by arrest reveals a decrease in the proportion of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, and robbery clearances in 1932. The decrease in the percentage of rapes cleared was quite substantial, whereas the decrease in the clearances of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter and robbery was so slight as to be of little significance.

The following substantial increases were shown in 1932 as compared with 1931:

	Percent
Burglary-breaking or entering	15.8
Auto theft	9.4
Larceny-theft	9.0

In addition, smaller increases were shown in the clearances for manslaughter by negligence and aggravated assault.

TABLE 11.—*Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1931 and 1932*

[9 cities over 250,000, total population 5,449,500]

Year	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1931	79.7	94.2	82.5	37.0	69.2	29.1	23.3	10.6
Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1932	79.2	95.2	69.7	36.3	71.3	33.7	25.4	11.6

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

The data in the tables which follow should be distinguished carefully from the data compiled from the uniform crime reports. The following tabulations were made from fingerprint records received

currently by the Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation.

During the first 3 months of 1933, 80,785 arrest records as evidenced by fingerprint cards were examined. It has been characteristic of the figures compiled by the Bureau since February, 1932, that the distribution of arrests subdivided according to age groups has been fairly constant. In the past the number of persons arrested who were 19 years of age has exceeded the number of persons arrested for any other age group, and the same is true for the first quarter of 1933 taken as a unit. However, examination of the figures for the month of March only, reveals that the number of persons arrested aged 22 is slightly greater than the number of those who were 19 years old. Persons under 21 years of age account for 1 of each 5 whose arrest records were examined. The following tabulation shows the percentage of the total number of persons arrested who were under 21 years of age and the percentage under the age of 25 in those instances where the proportion of youthful offenders was high.

Offense charged	Percentage under 21	Percentage under 25
Auto theft	45.8	68.4
Burglary-breaking or entering	38.8	60.7
Robbery	27.9	55.4
Rape	26.7	48.6
Larceny	26.4	45.7

These figures indicate that auto theft is an offense which is particularly characteristic of youth. So also is the offense of burglary, although in a somewhat less pronounced degree.

Persons under 25 years of age constituted 41 percent of those whose arrest records were examined, and persons between 25 and 29 years of age accounted for approximately 19 percent of the total number arrested. Persons in this age group were not predominant among the arrests for any particular offense.

Almost one third of the total arrests were for disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and vagrancy, or on suspicion and for investigation. The arrests on these charges total 24,842. Of the remaining arrests over one half were for the offenses of larceny-theft, burglary, robbery, and assault. The number of arrests for each of these offenses is as follows:

Larceny-theft	11,312
Burglary-breaking or entering	8,895
Robbery	5,241
Assault	5,030
Total	30,478

Most of the persons arrested were males, females numbering only 5,221 (6.5 percent). For the offenses of larceny, homicide, and violations of the liquor laws the percentage of females arrested to the total number of females arrested exceeded the corresponding percentages for males. However, the opposite was true with reference to the offenses of burglary, robbery, auto theft, driving while intoxicated, and miscellaneous violations of motor vehicle and traffic laws.

Approximately 35 percent of the persons arrested had a previous record in the identification files of the United States Bureau of Investi-

gation. As has consistently been the case in previous tabulations made, those charged with violations of the narcotic drug laws had the highest percentage of previous records, it being 55 percent. Persons arrested for embezzlement, fraud, and forgery and counterfeiting likewise had a high percentage of previous records, although the percentage was somewhat below that found among those charged with violating the narcotic drug laws. From 34 to 39 percent of the persons arrested for auto theft, larceny, burglary, and robbery had previous records.

The data tabulated by the Bureau are based upon the record of arrests for violations of State laws as evidenced by the fingerprint cards received from contributors throughout the United States. Obviously the tabulation should not be interpreted as a measure of the amount of crime committed, since the fingerprint cards received do not represent all arrests made throughout the country, nor do they represent any particular geographic or population group.

At the end of March 1933 there were 3,483,629 criminal fingerprint records and 4,594,224 index cards containing the names or aliases of individuals with criminal records on file in the United States Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D.C. Of each 100 fingerprints received during March, more than 46 were identified with criminal data in the files of the Bureau. During March 1933, 394 fugitives from justice were identified through fingerprint records and information as to the whereabouts of these fugitives was immediately transmitted to the law-enforcement official or agency desiring to apprehend these individuals. The number of police departments, peace officers, and law-enforcement agencies throughout the United States and foreign countries voluntarily contributing fingerprints to the Bureau at the end of March totaled 5,689.

TABLE 12.—*Distribution of arrests, Jan. 1–Mar. 31, 1933*

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Criminal homicide	1,502	1,361	141	1.86	1.80	2.70
Rape	890	890	0	1.10	1.18	.00
Robbery	5,241	5,068	173	6.49	6.71	3.31
Assault	5,030	4,679	351	6.23	6.19	6.72
Burglary-breaking or entering	8,895	8,744	151	11.01	11.57	2.89
Larceny-theft	11,312	10,424	888	14.00	13.80	17.01
Auto theft	2,722	2,695	27	3.37	3.57	.52
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,274	1,175	99	1.58	1.56	1.90
Embezzlement and fraud	2,697	2,511	186	3.34	3.32	3.56
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	1,781	1,740	41	2.20	2.30	.78
Sex offenses (except rape)	1,696	1,045	651	2.10	1.38	12.47
Offenses against family and children	942	894	48	1.16	1.18	.92
Narcotic drug laws	794	717	77	.98	.95	1.47
Driving while intoxicated	1,163	1,135	28	1.44	1.50	.54
Liquor laws	2,388	2,162	226	2.96	2.86	4.33
Disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and vagrancy	12,036	11,220	816	14.90	14.85	15.63
Gambling	732	715	17	.91	.95	.33
Traffic and motor vehicle laws	789	773	16	.98	1.02	.31
Suspicion and investigation	12,806	11,996	810	15.85	15.88	15.51
Offenses not stated	1,147	1,061	86	1.42	1.40	1.65
All other offenses	4,948	4,559	389	6.12	6.03	7.45
Total	80,785	75,564	5,221	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 13.—*Arrests by age groups, Jan. 1–Mar. 31, 1933*

Offense charged	Age											
	Not known	Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Criminal homicide	3	2	5	20	25	19	38	42	42	77	55	74
Rape	1	1	0	8	27	67	74	61	58	56	42	39
Robbery	1	1	10	89	210	343	435	376	363	415	323	340
Assault	4	3	5	36	76	99	162	158	217	214	241	231
Burglary-breaking or entering	14	84	81	425	701	816	749	595	556	537	466	387
Larceny-theft	19	67	67	288	513	716	731	599	606	603	521	460
Auto theft	6	14	30	150	250	314	281	208	180	177	149	110
Forgery and counterfeiting	2	1	0	6	23	33	51	43	47	61	52	54
Embezzlement and fraud	2	2	0	4	10	22	36	40	79	81	76	85
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	1	2	3	21	38	61	92	83	91	87	88	83
Sex offenses (except rape)	2	1	2	10	18	55	72	53	72	93	109	91
Offenses against family and children	1	2	3	9	14	12	14	17	21	27	43	38
Narcotic drug laws	0	0	0	0	3	14	9	16	15	30	27	15
Driving while intoxicated	3	0	0	1	0	9	11	18	37	38	33	47
Liquor laws	7	2	1	8	21	46	60	58	75	110	106	109
Disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and vagrancy	67	12	13	92	211	447	549	515	557	612	572	553
Gambling	4	0	1	1	3	10	14	15	11	27	17	21
Traffic and motor vehicle laws	1	0	0	2	16	21	32	38	57	59	52	46
Suspicion and investigation	17	29	38	131	321	571	684	604	667	762	671	606
Offenses not stated	3	2	6	17	26	39	52	48	60	56	72	43
All other offenses	6	24	30	92	169	237	251	214	245	245	233	233
Total	164	249	295	1,410	2,675	3,951	4,397	3,801	4,056	4,367	3,948	3,665

Offense charged	Age						Total all ages
	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50 and over	
Criminal homicide	303	259	192	125	101	120	1,502
Rape	159	96	68	48	35	50	890
Robbery	1,121	629	285	165	76	59	5,241
Assault	1,049	809	624	436	304	362	5,030
Burglary-breaking or entering	1,430	916	543	310	149	136	8,895
Larceny-theft	1,984	1,420	1,074	683	448	513	11,312
Auto theft	438	220	111	51	17	16	2,722
Forgery and counterfeiting	248	218	181	108	79	67	1,274
Embezzlement and fraud	502	496	463	336	189	274	2,697
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	380	239	193	128	95	96	1,781
Sex offenses (except rape)	385	259	191	108	70	105	1,696
Offenses against family and children	154	180	169	109	63	66	942
Narcotic drug laws	139	164	129	106	61	66	794
Driving while intoxicated	198	205	194	158	106	105	1,163
Liquor laws	477	425	302	216	167	198	2,388
Disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and vagrancy	2,252	1,764	1,310	965	654	891	12,036
Gambling	175	132	105	85	46	65	732
Traffic and motor vehicle laws	193	100	69	30	30	43	789
Suspicion and investigation	2,466	1,843	1,238	868	598	692	12,806
Offenses not stated	245	173	117	78	50	60	1,147
All other offenses	917	682	497	357	224	292	4,948
Total	15,215	11,229	8,055	5,470	3,562	4,276	80,785

TABLE 14.—*Percentage distribution of arrests by age groups, Jan. 1–Mar. 31, 1933*

Age	Percent	Age	Percent	Age	Percent	Age	Percent
Under 15	.30	24	4.54	34	2.14	44	1.01
15	.37	25	3.93	35	2.23	45	1.18
16	1.75	26	3.81	36	1.97	46	.78
17	3.31	27	3.96	37	1.85	47	.85
18	4.89	28	3.74	38	2.18	48	.91
19	5.44	29	3.39	39	1.75	49	.68
20	4.71	30	3.20	40	1.93	50 and over	5.29
21	5.02	31	2.17	41	1.03	Unknown	.20
22	5.41	32	3.56	42	1.61		
23	4.89	33	2.83	43	1.19	Total	100.00

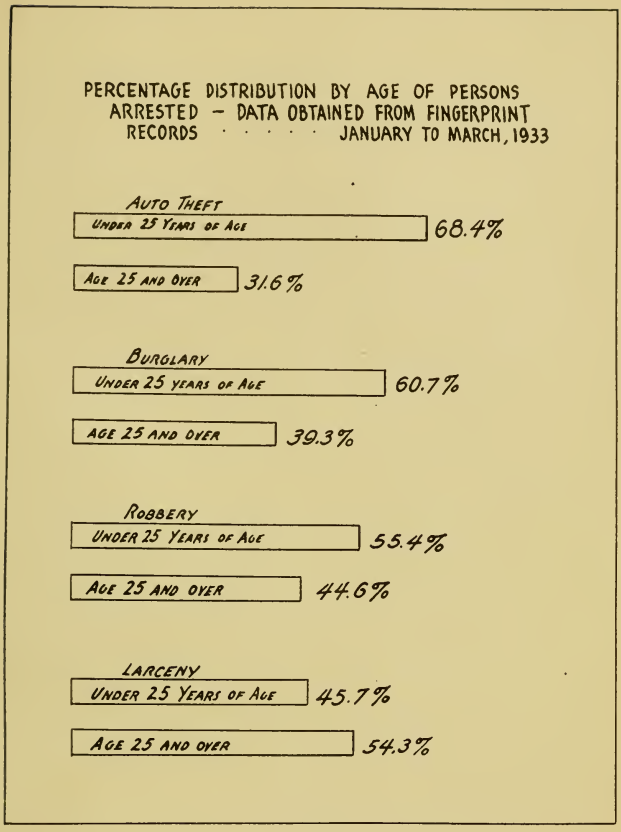

FIGURE 2

TABLE 15.—*Percentage with previous records; arrests, Jan. 1–Mar. 31, 1933*

Offense charged	Percent	Offense charged	Percent
Narcotic drug laws	55.2	Traffic and motor vehicle laws	27.9
Embezzlement and fraud	42.2	Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	27.8
Disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and vagrancy	41.7	Assault	27.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	40.4	Offenses against family and children	26.2
Robbery	39.5	Sex offenses (except rape)	25.8
Suspicion and investigation	37.4	Rape	24.9
Burglary-breaking or entering	35.3	Liquor laws	23.6
Larceny—theft	34.9	Gambling	22.7
Auto theft	34.3	Driving while intoxicated	19.5
All other offenses	28.6	Criminal homicide	18.0

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES
AND ITS POSSESSIONS

Volume IV - Number 2

SECOND QUARTERLY BULLETIN, 1933

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COMMITTEE ON UNIFORM CRIME RECORDS

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

U. S. SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

AUG 17 1933

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, United States Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

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Classification of Offenses

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as Part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: criminal homicide, including (a) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (b) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary-breaking or entering; larceny-theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the police departments of contributing cities and not merely arrests or cleared cases.

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in each group there follows a brief definition of each classification.

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter—includes all felonious homicides except those caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, justifiable homicides, suicides, or accidental deaths. (*b*) Manslaughter by negligence—includes only those cases in which death is caused by culpable negligence which is so clearly evident that if the person responsible for the death were apprehended he would be prosecuted for manslaughter.

2. *Rape.*—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape, assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery.*—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as highway robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault.*—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, poisoning, scalding, or by use of acids; mayhem, maiming. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary-breaking or entering.*—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safe cracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or theft. Includes attempted

burglary and assault to commit a burglary. Burglary followed by a larceny is entered here and is not counted again under larceny.

6. *Larceny-theft (except auto theft).*—(*a*) $50 and over in value (*b*) Under $50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, or any stealing of property or thing of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, con-games, forgery, passing worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft.*—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called "joy-riding" thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the United States Bureau of Investigation does not vouch for its accuracy. It is given out as current information, which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

Extent of Reporting Area

The table which follows includes all cities which contributed a return for one or more months thus far during 1933. The number of cities reporting in the various groups is shown together with the population represented by them. The population figures for cities having 10,000 people or more were obtained from the Bureau of the Census as estimated July 1, 1932, while figures for cities having less than 10,000 were taken from the 1930 census, due to the fact that more recent estimates were not available for this group.

During the first 6 months of 1933 reports were received from 1,606 cities representing a population of 54,208,740. An increase of 70 cities is shown for the first 6 months of 1933 as compared with the same period of last year. Returns were also received from sheriffs, State police, and officers in the possessions but they are not included in the above figures.

As indicated by the table there are 37 cities in the United States having a population of 250,000 or more. Of this number 34 (92 percent) are contributors of crime statistics to the Bureau. The three cities which have not contributed returns are Atlanta, Ga.; Louisville, Ky.; and New York City. Louisville did, however, contribute returns during last year, and it is expected that reports for 1933 will be received. Of the 57 cities in the population group of 100,000 to 250,000 only one city does not contribute returns, namely, Reading, Pa.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	983	826	84	60,813,881	49,728,288	82
A. Cities over 250,000	37	34	92	29,955,600	22,145,300	74
B. Cities 100,000 to 250,000	57	56	98	7,908,112	7,796,212	99
C. Cities 50,000 to 100,000	105	94	90	7,092,407	6,429,175	91
D. Cities 25,000 to 50,000	192	170	89	6,695,136	5,958,413	89
E. Cities 10,000 to 25,000	592	472	80	9,162,626	7,399,188	81

The above table does not include 780 cities and rural townships aggregating a total population of 4,480,453. The cities included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

MONTHLY RETURNS

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population

In table 1 will be found the number of offenses and rate per 100,000 people as reported during the first 6 months of 1933 by 1,248 cities throughout the United States, representing an aggregate population of 43,397,341. The numbers and rates are also shown for the same cities subdivided according to size. As was evident in the figures published during 1932, there appears a rather definite tendency for the crime rates to vary with the size of the city. To this general trend there are the following exceptions: criminal homicide as reported by cities having a population of less than 10,000; rape in cities under 25,000 in population; aggravated assault, burglary-breaking or entering, and larceny-theft as reported by cities having a population in excess of 250,000.

The amount of variation in the rates reported by the several groups of cities differs with the offense. With the exception of the offense of rape, the smallest amount of variation occurs in connection with the figures reported for murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, burglary-breaking or entering, and larceny-theft, the highest rates in these instances being approximately twice as great as the lowest. For the offenses of manslaughter by negligence and aggravated assault the largest rates are approximately three times as high as the smallest. It is interesting to observe that the largest amount of variation in the rates occurs in the figures for robbery and auto theft, where the highest rates are more than four times as great as the lowest.

Of the 72 cities with a population in excess of 100,000 people, 65 reported larcenies subdivided according to the value of the article stolen. A separate tabulation was made for these cities with the following result.

Population group	Larceny-theft	
	$50 and over in value	Under $50 in value
20 cities over 250,000; total population 14,451,300:		
Number of offenses known	6,634	38,067
Rate per 100,000	45.9	263.4
45 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population 6,291,115:		
Number of offenses known	3,067	23,124
Rate per 100,000	48.8	367.6

This compilation discloses that there is only a slight difference in the rates reported by these two groups of cities for offenses of larceny involving goods valued at $50 or more. However, the difference in the figures reported for minor larcenies is quite substantial.

TABLE 1.—*Offenses known to the police, January to June, inclusive, 1933; number and rates per 100,000 by population groups*

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
25 cities over 250,000; total population, 17,171,200:								
Number of offenses known	729	554	577	14,382	4,025	33,291	56,129	34,943
Rate per 100,000	4.2	3.2	3.4	83.8	23.4	193.9	326.9	203.5
47 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 6,523,115:								
Number of offenses known	223	113	173	2,437	2,254	14,645	27,048	11,544
Rate per 100,000	3.4	1.7	2.7	37.4	34.6	224.5	414.6	177.0
80 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 5,425,453:								
Number of offenses known	153	87	124	2,016	1,546	9,420	21,714	7,104
Rate per 100,000	2.8	1.6	2.3	37.2	28.5	173.6	400.2	130.9
140 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 4,951,900:								
Number of offenses known	112	61	113	1,362	913	7,828	16,792	4,879
Rate per 100,000	2.3	1.2	2.3	27.5	18.4	158.1	339.1	98.5
380 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 5,990,386:								
Number of offenses known	128	67	151	1,317	1,025	7,658	17,199	4,501
Rate per 100,000	2.1	1.1	2.5	22.0	17.1	127.8	287.1	75.1
576 cities under 10,000; total population, 3,335,287:								
Number of offenses known	82	49	112	614	392	4,089	7,500	1,603
Rate per 100,000	2.5	1.4	3.4	18.4	11.8	122.6	224.9	48.1
Total, 1,248 cities; total population, 43,397,341:								
Number of offenses known	1,427	931	1,250	22,128	10,155	76,931	146,382	64,574
Rate per 100,000	3.3	2.1	2.9	51.0	23.4	177.3	337.3	148.8

Daily Average, Offenses Known to the Police, January to June, inclusive, 1933

Table 2 has been compiled to disclose the daily average number of offenses known to the police for the first half of the year 1933. It will be observed that the figures for robbery show a steady decrease, while the averages for aggravated assault have increased steadily since January.

A comparison of the 1933 daily averages for these two offenses with those for the first 6 months of 1932 indicates that the trends are quite similar. There is additional similarity in the monthly trends for the 2 years in the fact that the averages for manslaughter by negligence and for burglary-breaking and entering are on the whole lower during the second quarter than in the first 3-month period.

The averages for larceny-theft and auto theft do not show any regular monthly variation. Considering each 3-month period as a unit, however, the average number of larcenies is slightly higher during the second quarter, whereas the average number of auto thefts is definitely lower during the second quarter of the year.

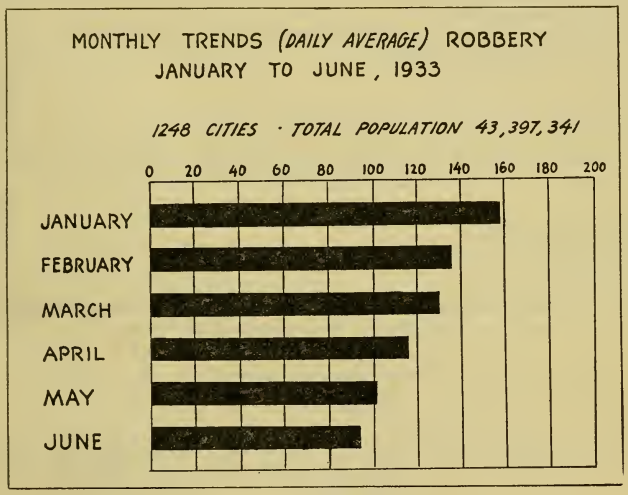
The offense of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter likewise fails to show any regular fluctuation from month to month but in general the average is somewhat higher during the second quarter.

Examination of the table shows that the largest amount of variation occurs in the averages for robbery. For this offense the January average was 158 as compared with 93.7 for the month of June, a decrease of 64.3 (41 percent).

TABLE 2.—*Daily average, offenses known to the police, January to June, inclusive 1933; 1,248 miscellaneous cities*

[Total population, 43,397,341]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January	7.8	5.8	6.4	158.0	51.0	467.3	833.6	388.9
February	7.2	5.2	5.4	135.4	51.3	417.7	773.1	333.9
March	8.0	4.7	7.2	129.6	52.7	444.3	817.1	383.9
April	8.3	5.0	7.3	116.7	57.4	439.5	845.0	379.0
May	7.8	5.1	6.7	100.2	61.4	407.1	808.1	333.9
June	8.1	5.0	8.3	93.7	62.6	372.4	774.3	318.2
January to June	7.9	5.1	6.9	122.3	56.1	425.0	809.1	356.8



Daily Average, Offenses Known to the Police, 1931-33

There is shown in the following table the daily average number of offenses reported by the police departments in 66 cities throughout the United States for the first half of 1933. Each of the cities has a population in excess of 100,000 and the aggregate population represented is 17,735,605. The daily averages for 1933 are presented, together with the daily averages for the corresponding periods of 1931 and 1932. The table discloses that there has been a substantial decrease in the number of manslaughters by negligence, robberies, and auto thefts reported. On the other hand, there is shown an increase in the number of offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, aggravated assault, burglary-breaking or entering, and larceny-theft. During the first half of 1932 the number of

offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter was slightly less than the number reported during the corresponding period of 1933. However, during 1933 there has been shown a slight increase over both of the preceding years. In view of the fact that the aggravated assault classification consists of those assaults which threaten serious bodily injury, including attempted murders, it is interesting to observe that the variation in the daily average number of offenses of this type follows in a general way the fluctuation in the averages for murder and nonnegligent manslaughter. During 1932 the number of offenses of burglary-breaking or entering showed approximately a 10-percent increase over the preceding year. During 1933 the number of offenses of this type reported was slightly less than the number reported in 1932 but the daily average shows a very small increase. This is due to the fact that February 1932 contained 29 days. The average number of offenses of larceny reported during 1932 was only slightly greater than the average for 1931, but there was a substantial increase in the number of offenses of this type reported during 1933.

The daily averages for 1933 show the following decreases as compared with the 1931 figures:

	Percent
Manslaughter by negligence	22. 9
Robbery	14. 2
Auto theft	24. 5

A similar comparison discloses the following increases in the 1933 averages:

	Percent
Rape	17. 9
Aggravated assault	6. 4
Burglary-breaking or entering	9. 2
Larceny-theft	7. 5

TABLE 3.—*Daily average, offenses known to the police, 66 cities over 100,000, January to June, inclusive, 1931–33*

[Total population, 17,735,605]

Year	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Number of offenses known:								
1931	702	637	501	9,037	4,254	30,552	64,643	38,892
1932	697	519	550	8,421	3,622	33,524	65,874	32,699
1933	707	484	596	7,754	4,525	33,377	69,487	29,374
Daily average:								
1931	3.9	3.5	2.8	49.9	23.5	168.8	357.1	214.9
1932	3.8	2.9	3.0	46.3	19.9	184.2	361.9	179.7
1933	3.9	2.7	3.3	42.8	25.0	184.4	383.9	162.3

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location

In order to comply with requests for crime rates for individual States throughout the country these rates are shown in table 5. In accordance with the practice heretofore the crime rates are also given

for the nine major geographic divisions of the country. In table 4 there is shown a list of the cities, the crime reports of which have been included in the tabulations in this issue of the bulletin. There is listed for each State the number of cities of each population group. In this connection it should be observed that caution should be employed in comparing the crime rate of one State with that of another. For example, in the case of Delaware the crime rate is based on the report of only one city having a population of less than 10,000. Obviously the published rate for Delaware is not necessarily the true crime rate for the State. It may be much higher or much lower than the true rate. The same applies with reference to the rates of other States which are based on the report of only one city or a few small cities. Nevertheless, the crime rates for these States have been included in the table, in order that figures may be published for all States. It should be observed further that the crime rate of one State may be based on the reports of 100 or more cities, whereas the rate of another State may be based on a much smaller number of reports. Also the reporting units in one State may consist largely of small cities, whereas in another State there may be a much higher proportion of the larger cities. Due allowance should be made for all of these factors in making comparisons of the crime rates for different States.

No crime reports are received by the Bureau from the police departments in New York City or in Atlanta, Ga. In addition the reports from the following cities, having a population in excess of 250,000, have not been included in the tabulation due to the fact that, at the time the bulletin was published, reports had not been received for each of the first 6 months of 1933 or that the returns were incomplete or defective in some respect: Los Angeles, Calif.; Indianapolis Ind.; Louisville, Ky.; Boston, Mass.; St. Paul, Minn.; Cleveland, Ohio; Toledo, Ohio; Memphis, Tenn.; Dallas, Tex.; Seattle, Wash. Likewise reports from the following cities having a population between 100,000 and 250,000 were not included: Long Beach, Calif.; Wilmington, Del.; South Bend, Ind.; Des Moines, Iowa; Camden N.J.; Paterson, N.J.; Trenton, N.J.; Syracuse, N.Y.; Tulsa, Okla.

As was observed in the bulletin for the first 3 months of this year, the East South Central States reported the highest rate for murder and nonnegligent manslaughter. The next highest rates for this offense were reported by the West South Central and South Atlantic States, whereas the lowest figures were reported by the Pacific and the New England States.

With reference to the offense of manslaughter by negligence, the highest figures were submitted by the Middle Atlantic and East South Central States, with the lowest rates being reported by the New England and Mountain States. Comparisons of the number of offenses of rape reported by the various States of the Union should be made with caution, since the classification includes all offenses of statutory rape, regardless of the age of consent as established by the legislatures in the various States. In order to make due allowance for such differences it would be necessary to refer to the several State statutes to determine the age of consent in each State. The highest robbery rate was reported by the East North Central States with the lowest figure being reported by the New England States.

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With reference to the offense of aggravated assault, the table discloses that the East South Central and the South Atlantic States reported the highest number of offenses per unit of population, whereas the lowest rates were reported by the Mountain and New England States. The highest burglary rate was reported by the Mountain States; the highest larceny rate by the Pacific States; and the highest rate for auto theft by the West South Central States. The lowest figures for these offenses were reported by the New England and Middle Atlantic States.

As was mentioned in connection with the figures for individual States, it is important in comparing rates for different geographic sections of the country to observe the proportion of large cities in each section. This factor is significant, because table 1 shows that there is a definite tendency for the large cities to report higher crime rates than those reported by the small cities.

TABLE 4.—*Number of cities in each State included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, January to June, inclusive, 1933*

Division and State	Population						Total
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England—142 cities; total population, 4,493,119	1	12	9	24	48	48	142
Middle Atlantic—325 cities; total population, 10,153,897	6	6	19	29	112	153	325
East North Central—317 cities; total population, 13,232,100	6	9	21	43	89	149	317
West North Central—135 cities; total population, 4,040,374	3	4	6	9	44	69	135
South Atlantic [1]—87 cities; total population, 3,631,180	2	5	10	12	20	38	87
East South Central—27 cities; total population, 1,102,029	1	3	2	2	10	9	27
West South Central—61 cities; total population, 2,601,165	2	4	6	9	16	24	61
Mountain—37 cities; total population, 871,203	1	1	1	4	6	24	37
Pacific—117 cities; total population, 3,272,274	3	3	6	8	35	62	117
New England:							
Maine			1	1	5	9	16
New Hampshire			1	1	4	1	7
Vermont				1	1	6	8
Massachusetts		8	5	11	32	21	77
Rhode Island	1		1	4	1	3	10
Connecticut		4	1	6	5	8	24
Middle Atlantic:							
New York	2	3	5	11	38	67	126
New Jersey	2	1	4	9	27	55	98
Pennsylvania	2	2	10	9	47	31	101
East North Central:							
Ohio	3	3	4	14	27	41	92
Indiana		3	2	5	12	10	32
Illinois	1	1	4	9	20	23	58
Michigan	1	2	8	7	20	65	103
Wisconsin	1		3	8	10	10	32
West North Central:							
Minnesota	1	1			8	25	35
Iowa			3	4	7	8	22
Missouri	2		2	2	7	10	23
North Dakota				1	3	4	8
South Dakota				1	5	2	8
Nebraska		1			5	8	14
Kansas		2	1	1	9	12	25

[1] Includes District of Columbia.

TABLE 4.—*Number of cities in each State included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, January to June, inclusive, 1933*—Continued

Division and State	Population						Total
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION—continued							
South Atlantic:							
Delaware						1	1
Maryland	1			2	1		4
Virginia		2	1	4	5	10	22
West Virginia			2	1	2	7	12
North Carolina			3	2	6	2	13
South Carolina			1				1
Georgia			3	1	4	5	13
Florida		3		2	2	13	20
East South Central:							
Kentucky			1	2	3	4	10
Tennessee		3				3	6
Alabama	1		1		2	2	6
Mississippi					5		5
West South Central:							
Arkansas			1	1	2	1	5
Louisiana	1			2	2	2	7
Oklahoma		1		2	5	11	19
Texas	1	3	5	4	7	10	30
Mountain:							
Montana				1	1	5	7
Idaho						3	3
Wyoming						1	1
Colorado	1		1	1	4	6	13
New Mexico				1		1	2
Arizona						3	3
Utah		1		1		4	6
Nevada					1	1	2
Pacific:							
Washington		2		2	8	3	15
Oregon	1			1	3	7	12
California	2	1	6	5	24	52	90

TABLE 5.—*Rate per 100,000, offenses known to the police, January to June, inclusive, 1933*

Division and State	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION								
New England	0.9	0.9	2.6	9.5	7.0	142.6	233.7	96.7
Middle Atlantic	2.2	4.1	2.6	21.2	19.4	104.2	147.5	75.7
East North Central	2.8	1.2	3.3	89.5	21.3	187.3	365.0	180.2
West North Central	4.0	1.3	2.2	52.1	10.9	161.6	347.1	176.9
South Atlantic [1]	6.5	2.7	3.5	46.7	70.9	229.8	448.2	173.2
East South Central	10.7	3.6	1.2	50.3	74.3	263.2	331.8	168.6
West South Central	7.4	2.0	3.3	51.5	29.9	256.1	529.1	205.3
Mountain	3.3	.1	2.8	50.4	8.7	316.1	520.0	172.1
Pacific	1.5	2.1	2.7	47.8	10.8	243.1	621.4	200.9
New England:								
Maine	1.2	1.2	.8	9.0	14.3	113.0	176.4	72.4
New Hampshire	.6	0	3.4	5.7	.6	68.2	134.6	40.3
Vermont	0	0	0	1.3	0	25.2	98.1	26.5
Massachusetts	1.0	.9	3.3	10.4	6.6	149.1	197.6	107.4
Rhode Island	1.0	.8	0	5.9	6.7	124.9	337.5	63.9
Connecticut	.8	1.1	2.5	10.6	8.1	163.8	309.2	107.2

[1] Includes report of District of Columbia.

TABLE 5.—*Rate per 100,000, offenses known to the police, January to June, inclusive, 1933*—Continued

Division and State	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION—continued								
Middle Atlantic:								
New York	1.2	1.5	2.3	9.2	14.0	82.6	177.1	59.7
New Jersey	3.2	6.5	3.4	29.5	33.2	174.1	197.9	101.3
Pennsylvania	2.4	4.7	2.5	24.9	16.5	86.2	106.5	74.2
East North Central:								
Ohio	3.1	1.5	1.9	38.5	22.5	161.3	371.0	104.4
Indiana	1.5	.8	4.1	41.3	33.8	150.7	335.9	128.6
Illinois	4.4	1.7	2.4	189.9	28.8	281.0	277.4	326.4
Michigan	1.6	.8	6.5	38.5	13.9	129.4	520.2	102.0
Wisconsin	.5	.2	1.3	11.4	2.6	86.6	278.2	67.5
West North Central:								
Minnesota	1.7	0	1.1	38.6	6.0	148.3	136.4	221.6
Iowa	1.8	.2	.4	37.7	7.6	209.8	281.2	122.9
Missouri	6.6	2.7	3.7	64.5	15.5	147.1	424.6	157.9
North Dakota	0	1.0	3.0	16.8	0	80.2	188.0	64.3
South Dakota	0	0	1.0	55.8	1.9	146.3	301.2	106.8
Nebraska	2.4	.3	.6	35.0	10.7	129.4	362.3	302.9
Kansas	4.3	.9	1.9	65.3	11.7	220.9	530.0	171.1
South Atlantic:								
Delaware	0	0	79.0	39.5	0	0	79.0	0
Maryland	2.8	.8	5.3	31.0	3.0	147.6	222.8	170.8
Virginia	5.9	3.1	5.0	36.3	83.9	234.9	581.0	121.0
West Virginia	2.5	.4	2.9	30.6	24.4	153.0	300.7	131.1
North Carolina	9.7	9.4	3.2	31.3	[1] 229.6	233.6	406.3	176.7
South Carolina	4.8	0	1.6	138.1	41.8	35.3	1,023.0	24.1
Georgia	8.2	1.5	2.1	21.2	39.2	177.1	671.5	114.0
Florida	10.9	3.0	1.4	60.3	[2] 147.1	402.3	551.8	174.8
East South Central:								
Kentucky	9.6	4.1	1.4	81.7	75.4	237.9	411.5	132.0
Tennessee	6.1	2.0	1.0	39.0	77.6	283.9	427.1	165.6
Alabama	17.0	5.8	1.3	51.2	72.7	290.7	214.5	216.5
Mississippi	6.4	0	1.3	16.6	62.7	87.0	202.0	44.8
West South Central:								
Arkansas	14.0	6.4	.6	104.6	30.6	262.3	616.4	301.2
Louisiana	6.0	.9	1.9	29.8	18.9	126.1	165.0	108.4
Oklahoma	3.1	.2	2.4	72.5	15.8	262.4	586.0	118.6
Texas	8.5	2.5	4.4	48.5	38.5	306.7	651.7	259.5
Mountain:								
Montana	0	0	2.3	20.6	4.6	106.5	738.8	147.8
Idaho	0	0	3.7	37.0	11.1	114.7	303.3	44.4
Wyoming	11.7	0	11.7	0	0	46.9	316.3	11.7
Colorado	3.5	.2	3.5	67.6	6.7	379.2	511.5	173.8
New Mexico	0	0	0	23.8	3.0	279.8	526.9	128.0
Arizona	5.1	0	0	25.6	46.0	266.0	516.7	30.7
Utah	3.8	0	1.9	35.3	4.8	316.5	411.8	218.8
Nevada	11.9	0	0	51.7	71.5	282.1	1,112.7	194.7
Pacific:								
Washington	1.6	0	.7	40.2	11.6	280.2	717.6	193.5
Oregon	.7	.2	.9	76.0	6.1	375.2	681.0	133.3
California	1.7	2.9	3.4	44.3	11.5	213.2	593.5	214.2

[1] The unusually high rate may possibly be due to the inclusion of simple assaults in the reports received from this State. The classification should include only those offenses which threaten serious bodily harm.

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

The data in the tables which follow should be distinguished carefully from the data compiled from the uniform crime reports.

During the month of June 1933, 27,555 arrest records as evidenced by fingerprint cards received by the United States Bureau of Investigation were examined, and it was found that the records of persons 23 years of age were more numerous than those of individuals of any other single age-group. However, the records of persons aged 19 and of those aged 22 were almost as numerous as those of persons aged 23.

For the entire first half of the calendar year 1933, individuals aged 19 exceeded in number those of any other age-group, although those of other ages between 18 and 24 were not greatly outnumbered. During the 6-month period 159,493 arrest records were examined. The continuing predominance of youthful offenders is indicated by the fact that 1 of each 5 arrested was under 21 years of age, while an additional one fifth of those arrested was aged between 21 and 24 inclusive. A slightly smaller proportion of the total was between 25 and 29 years of age. In other words, almost three fifths of the persons arrested were under 30 years of age.

The offenses with which youths were most frequently charged include vicious crimes as is evidenced by the following table.

TABLE 6.—*Number and percentage of arrests of persons under 25 years of age January 1–June 30, 1933*

Offense charged	Total number of persons arrested	Number under 21 years of age	Total number under 25 years of age	Percentage under 21 years of age	Total percentage under 25 years of age
Criminal homicide	2,979	309	782	10.4	26.3
Rape	2,008	499	916	24.9	45.6
Robbery	9,015	2,459	4,941	27.3	54.8
Assault	10,839	1,143	2,980	10.5	27.5
Burglary-breaking or entering	16,672	6,253	9,882	37.5	59.3
Larceny-theft	22,410	5,835	10,191	26.0	45.5
Auto theft	5,432	2,458	3,676	45.3	67.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,345	274	654	11.7	27.9
Embezzlement and fraud	5,325	254	866	4.8	16.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	3,213	494	1,124	15.4	35.0
Sex offenses (except rape)	3,349	415	1,131	12.4	33.8
Offenses against family and children	1,890	113	363	6.0	19.2
Narcotic drug laws	1,604	73	252	4.6	15.7
Driving while intoxicated	2,450	111	452	4.5	18.4
Liquor laws	4,320	347	1,071	8.0	24.8
Disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and vagrancy	26,310	3,961	8,796	15.1	33.4
Gambling	1,438	88	254	6.1	17.7
Traffic and motor vehicle laws	1,778	261	737	14.7	41.5
Suspicion and investigation	23,393	4,165	8,979	17.8	38.4
Not stated	2,191	355	792	16.2	36.1
All other offenses	10,532	2,130	4,138	20.2	39.3
Totals	159,493	31,997	62,977	20.1	39.5

It will be observed that during the first 6 months of this year 6,253 persons under 21 years of age were arrested and charged with burglary-breaking or entering, 5,835 with larceny-theft, 2,459 with robbery, and 2,458 with auto theft. In addition, 309 persons under 21 years of age and 473 individuals aged between 21 and 24 were arrested and charged with criminal homicide.

The total number of records of persons aged 19 was 10 percent greater than the number of records of those aged 18. The tabulation shows, however, a much larger proportion of 19-year-olds in the following instances:

Offense charged	Number aged 18	Number aged 19	Number aged 19 exceeds those aged 18
			Percent
Criminal homicide	50	87	74
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	111	152	37
Assault	237	318	34
Robbery	557	714	28

These figures tend to indicate that youthful offenders quickly turn to the more serious crimes.

On the whole, there were fewer arrests for robbery during the second quarter of 1933 than during the first 3 months of the year. Of 80,785 arrests during the first quarter, 5,241 were for robbery, whereas of 78,708 arrests during the second quarter of the year, only 3,774 were for that offense. The decrease in the number of arrests for robbery during the second quarter of the year is no doubt due largely to the fact that the number of offenses of that type shows a downward trend during the second quarter. It is believed desirable in this connection to point out that the number of arrests reported as reflected by fingerprint records should not be treated as an index to the amount of crime, since it is perfectly possible that there be an increase in the number of arrests although there is an actual decrease in the number of offenses committed, or vice versa.

Arrests for disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and vagrancy showed an increase during the second quarter of the year, there being 14,274 such arrests as compared with 12,036 during the first 3 months. During June the number of arrests on these charges was greater than during any one of the preceding months of the year.

The majority of the persons arrested were males. Of the 159,493 arrest records examined, 11,029 (6.9 percent) were those of females.

Negroes consitituted 23 percent of all the persons whose records were received. Of the total persons charged with homicide, 34 percent were colored, and this race contributed a correspondingly high proportion of individuals in the following instances: assault (40 percent), carrying and possessing weapons (33 percent), and gambling (44 percent). Negroes constituted a comparatively small proportion of those charged with forgery and counterfeiting, embezzlement and fraud, offenses against the family, driving while intoxicated, and violation of narcotic drug laws.

Of the 159,493 persons arrested, 35 percent had a previous record in the files of the Bureau. This does not mean that they were previously convicted, nor does it mean that they were previously charged with committing the same offense. It means merely that at some previous time they were arrested and fingerprinted and copies of

the fingerprint records were forwarded to the Bureau at Washington, D.C. Six of each 10 arrested for violation of the narcotic drug laws and approximately 4 of each 10 charged with forgery and counterfeiting; disorderly conduct, drunkenness and vagrancy; robbery; or embezzlement and fraud had previous records. A slightly smaller proportion of those charged with burglary-breaking or entering, larceny-theft, or auto theft had previous fingerprint records on file. Approximately 2 of each 10 charged with driving while intoxicated or criminal homicide had similar records.

It should be borne in mind that the data compiled from fingerprint records do not represent all offenses committed during the month, since there are offenses perpetrated for which no one is arrested, and there are persons arrested for whom no fingerprint records are forwarded to the Bureau.

At the end of June 1933 there were 3,780,584 fingerprint records and 4,901,443 index cards containing names or aliases of individuals with records on file in the United States Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D.C. Of each 100 fingerprints received during June, more than 47 were identified with criminal data in the files of the Bureau. During June 1933, 347 fugitives from justice were identified through fingerprint records and information as to the whereabouts of these fugitives was immediately transmitted to the law enforcement officers or agencies desiring to apprehend these individuals. The number of police departments, peace officers, and law enforcement agencies throughout the United States and foreign countries voluntarily contributing fingerprints to the Bureau at the end of June totaled 5,941.

TABLE 7.—*Distribution of arrests, Jan. 1–June 30, 1933*

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Criminal homicide	2,979	2,694	285	1.87	1.82	2.58
Rape	2,008	2,008		1.26	1.35	
Robbery	9,015	8,649	366	5.65	5.83	3.32
Assault	10,839	9,977	862	6.80	6.72	7.82
Burglary-breaking or entering	16,672	16,365	307	10.45	11.02	2.78
Larceny-theft	22,410	20,500	1,910	14.05	13.81	17.32
Auto theft	5,432	5,371	61	3.41	3.62	.55
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,345	2,147	198	1.47	1.45	1.80
Embezzlement and fraud	5,325	4,961	364	3.34	3.34	3.30
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	3,213	3,122	91	2.01	2.10	.82
Sex offenses (except rape)	3,349	2,013	1,336	2.10	1.36	12.11
Offenses against family and children	1,890	1,781	109	1.18	1.20	.99
Narcotic drug laws	1,604	1,463	141	1.01	.99	1.28
Driving while intoxicated	2,450	2,395	55	1.54	1.61	.50
Liquor laws	4,320	3,917	403	2.71	2.64	3.65
Disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and vagrancy	26,310	24,347	1,963	16.50	16.40	17.80
Gambling	1,438	1,401	37	.90	.94	.34
Traffic and motor vehicle laws	1,778	1,743	35	1.11	1.17	.32
Suspicion and investigation	23,393	21,874	1,519	14.67	14.73	13.77
Not stated	2,191	2,025	166	1.37	1.36	1.51
All other offenses	10,532	9,711	821	6.60	6.54	7.44
Totals	159,493	148,464	11,029	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 8.—*Percentage distribution of arrests by age groups, Jan. 1–June 30, 1933*

Age	Percent	Age	Percent
Under 15	0.29	24	4.49
15	.36	25–29	18.74
16	1.67	30–34	14.06
17	3.19	35–39	10.32
18	4.73	40–44	6.97
19	5.23	45–49	4.55
20	4.59	50 and over	5.61
21	4.84	Unknown	.27
22	5.19		
23	4.90	Total	100.00

TABLE 9.—*Arrests by age groups, Jan. 1–June 30, 1933*

Offense charged	Age									
	Not known	Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Criminal homicide	7	3	13	31	46	50	87	79	88	136
Rape	1	1	4	31	62	126	140	135	122	118
Robbery	4	9	18	138	354	557	714	669	613	697
Assault	15	7	9	78	145	237	318	349	406	432
Burglary-breaking or entering	21	133	155	797	1,274	1,473	1,337	1,084	1,005	991
Larceny-theft	34	129	138	563	1,026	1,404	1,393	1,182	1,179	1,185
Auto theft	10	24	48	287	475	628	577	419	356	312
Forgery and counterfeiting	3	1	1	13	32	66	83	78	91	98
Embezzlement and fraud	4	3		5	29	50	86	81	145	144
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	7	3	3	34	61	111	152	130	146	173
Sex offenses (except rape)	2	1	6	20	43	90	145	110	151	174
Offenses against family and children	5	3	6	11	19	17	24	33	38	59
Narcotic drug laws					4	18	22	29	29	59
Driving while intoxicated	5			4	6	16	39	46	71	92
Liquor laws	13	3	2	10	37	75	101	119	140	183
Disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and vagrancy	229	19	26	201	482	972	1,166	1,095	1,201	1,290
Gambling	5	1	2	1	8	19	31	26	30	57
Traffic and motor vehicle laws	1		3	2	32	56	76	92	121	134
Suspicion and investigation	33	55	77	225	555	1,011	1,223	1,019	1,170	1,308
Not stated	9	7	8	34	58	70	94	84	116	106
All other offenses	15	56	63	181	341	499	526	464	509	525
Totals	423	458	582	2,666	5,089	7,545	8,334	7,323	7,727	8,273

Offense charged	Age								Total all ages
	23	24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50 and over	
Criminal homicide	121	128	628	485	388	253	194	242	2,979
Rape	93	84	354	231	171	118	75	142	2,008
Robbery	601	571	1,936	1,077	531	279	148	99	9,015
Assault	495	504	2,196	1,777	1,382	952	705	832	10,839
Burglary-breaking or entering	899	734	2,821	1,773	1,007	578	288	302	16,672
Larceny-theft	1,025	967	3,902	2,900	2,126	1,386	856	1,015	22,410
Auto theft	327	223	861	470	225	107	46	37	5,432
Forgery and counterfeiting	92	99	456	384	249	218	142	139	2,345
Embezzlement and fraud	155	168	982	987	905	639	403	539	5,325
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	151	160	676	454	389	235	150	178	3,213
Sex offenses (except rape)	215	176	711	502	376	225	153	249	3,349
Offenses against family and children	70	83	327	380	334	236	115	130	1,890
Narcotic drug laws	49	42	286	310	283	208	124	141	1,604
Driving while intoxicated	91	87	450	433	380	311	188	231	2,450
Liquor laws	196	205	910	726	549	408	293	350	4,320
Disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and vagrancy	1,207	1,137	4,846	3,844	2,930	2,108	1,495	2,062	26,310
Gambling	34	45	301	249	231	167	115	116	1,438
Traffic and motor vehicle laws	130	91	413	244	166	87	64	66	1,778
Suspicion and investigation	1,234	1,102	4,549	3,459	2,397	1,631	1,080	1,265	23,393
Not stated	126	89	466	325	247	154	102	96	2,191
All other offenses	512	462	1,822	1,415	1,086	812	527	717	10,532
Totals	7,823	7,157	29,893	22,425	16,452	11,112	7,263	8,948	159,493

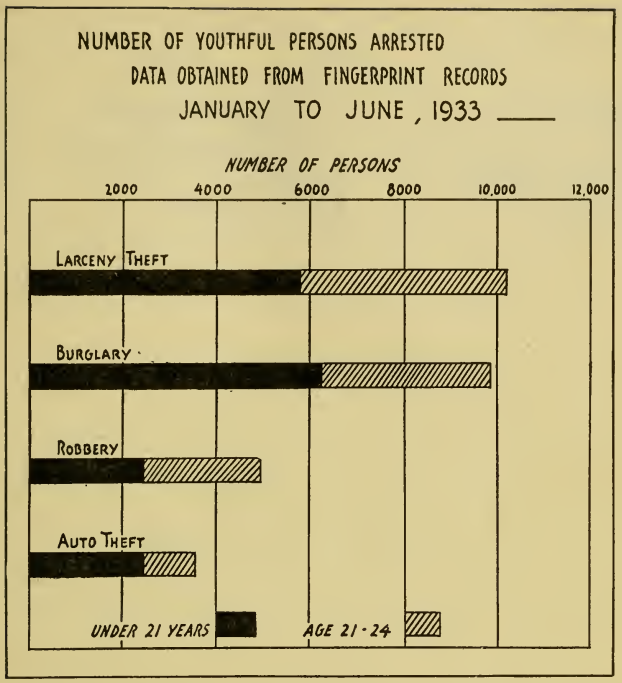

TABLE 10.—*Distribution of arrests according to race and previous record, Jan. 1–June 30, 1933*

Offense charged	Race				Previous record	
	Unknown	White	Black	All others	Yes	No
Criminal homicide		1,920	1,010	49	544	2,435
Rape		1,606	372	30	462	1,546
Robbery		7,050	1,868	97	3,698	5,317
Assault		6,317	4,408	114	2,965	7,874
Burglary-breaking or entering		12,815	3,737	120	5,942	10,730
Larceny-theft	1	16,190	6,030	189	7,950	14,460
Auto theft		4,684	715	33	1,829	3,603
Forgery and counterfeiting		2,113	208	24	950	1,395
Embezzlement and fraud	1	4,677	596	51	2,294	3,031
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc		2,084	1,068	61	921	2,292
Sex offenses (except rape)		2,868	653	28	861	2,488
Offenses against family and children		1,689	183	18	467	1,423
Narcotic drug laws		1,166	145	293	946	658
Driving while intoxicated		2,250	168	32	495	1,955
Liquor laws	2	3,300	993	25	1,037	3,283
Disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and vagrancy	5	20,623	5,392	290	10,730	15,580
Gambling		703	640	95	318	1,120
Traffic and motor vehicle laws		1,272	473	33	497	1,281
Suspicion and investigation		17,088	6,108	197	9,106	14,287
Not stated		1,829	336	26	827	1,364
All other offenses		8,427	2,002	103	3,049	7,483
Totals	9	120,471	37,105	1,908	55,888	103,605

TABLE 11.—*Percentage with previous records, arrests, Jan. 1–June 30, 1933*

Offense charged	Percent	Offense charged	Percent
Narcotic drug laws	59.0	Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	28.7
Embezzlement and fraud	43.1	Traffic and motor vehicle laws	28.0
Robbery	41.0	Assault	27.4
Disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and vagrancy	40.8	Sex offenses (except rape)	25.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	40.5	Offenses against family and children	24.7
Suspicion and investigation	38.9	Liquor laws	24.0
Burglary-breaking or entering	35.6	Rape	23.0
Larceny-theft	35.5	Gambling	22.1
Auto theft	33.7	Driving while intoxicated	20.2
All other offenses	28.9	Criminal homicide	18.3

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES
AND ITS POSSESSIONS

Volume IV — Number 3

THIRD QUARTERLY BULLETIN, 1933

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COMMITTEE ON UNIFORM CRIME RECORDS

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Division of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

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Classification of Offenses

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as Part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (a) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (b) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the police departments of contributing cities and not merely arrests or cleared cases.

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in each group, there follows a brief definition of each classification.

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter—includes all felonious homicides except those caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, justifiable homicides, suicides, or accidental deaths. (*b*) Manslaughter by negligence—includes only those cases in which death is caused by culpable negligence which is so clearly evident that if the person responsible for the death were apprehended he would be prosecuted for manslaughter.

2. *Rape.*—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape, assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery.*—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as highway robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault.*—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, poisoning, scalding, or by use of acids; mayhem, maiming. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering.*—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safe-cracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or theft. Includes attempted burglary and assault to commit a burglary. Burglary followed by a larceny is entered here and is not counted again under larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft (except auto theft).*—(*a*) Fifty dollars and over in value. (*b*) Under $50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shop-lifting, or any stealing of property or thing of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con-games," forgery, passing worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft.*—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called "joy-riding" thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the Division of Investigation does not vouch for its accuracy. It is given out as current information, which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

Extent of Reporting Area

In the table which follows, there is shown the number of cities in each population group which contributed one or more monthly crime reports during the first 9 months of 1933. The population figures employed for cities with a population in excess of 10,000 are estimates of the Bureau of Census as of July 1, 1932. Similar estimates are not available for cities with a population less than 10,000, and for them the 1930 census figures have been used.

Crime reports for one or more of the first 9 months of 1933 have been received from the police departments in 1,638 cities, representing an aggregate population of 62,041,342. The number of cities contributing reports to the Division of Investigation during this period is 92 greater than the number of contributors for the corresponding period of 1932. Eighty-five percent of the cities with a population in excess of 10,000 submit uniform crime reports, and it will be observed that of the 94 cities with a population in excess of 100,000, only 2 do not contribute uniform crime reports, namely, Atlanta, Ga., and Reading, Pa. A monthly report for September has been received from the New York City Police Department, and it accordingly has been included in the reporting area.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	983	840	85	60,813,881	57,466,395	94
A. Cities over 250,000	37	36	97	29,955,600	29,672,100	99
B. Cities 100,000 to 250,000	57	56	98	7,908,112	7,796,212	99
C. Cities 50,000 to 100,000	105	94	90	7,092,407	6,429,175	91
D. Cities 25,000 to 50,000	192	171	89	6,695,136	6,001,913	90
E. Cities 10,000 to 25,000	592	483	82	9,162,626	7,566,995	83

NOTE.—The above table does not include 798 cities and rural townships aggregating a total population of 4,574,947. The cities included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

MONTHLY RETURNS

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population

In table 1 there is presented the number of offenses reported during the first 9 months of 1933 by the police departments in 1,274 cities throughout the United States with an aggregate population of 49,505,611. The number of offenses and crime rates are also shown for these cities, subdivided according to size.

There appears a general tendency for the crime rates to vary with the size of the cities. To this general tendency, there are certain exceptions. The figures for murder and nonnegligent manslaughter and manslaughter by negligence are higher for cities with population less than 10,000 than for certain groups of larger cities. For the offense of rape, the rate for cities having less than 10,000 inhabitants is higher than for any other group, and for cities with a population between 10,000 and 25,000 it is higher than the figures for cities ranging in population from 25,000 to 100,000. The rate for robbery for cities with a population between 50,000 and 100,000 is slightly higher than for cities having a population between 100,000 and 250,000. Cities with a population between 50,000 and 100,000 have the highest proportion of offenses of aggravated assault; and for the offenses of burglary—breaking or entering, and larceny—theft, cities with a population between 100,000 and 250,000 have higher rates than cities with a population in excess of 250,000.

The amount of variance in the crime rates for cities of different sizes differs with the offense. The highest figures for robbery and auto theft are more than four times as great as the lowest ones reported for those offenses. For the offenses of manslaughter by negligence and aggravated assault, the highest rates are more than twice as great as the lowest figures. Less variation is found in the rates for murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, burglary—breaking or entering and larceny—theft. For those offenses, the highest rates are slightly less than twice as great as the lowest ones. The smallest amount of variation in crime rates for cities divided according to size occurs in the figures for rape.

It is probable that major larcenies are more nearly reported with complete uniformity than are minor offenses of larceny. Accordingly a separate tabulation was made for cities with population in excess of 100,000 which reported separate figures for offenses of larceny—theft where the value of the goods stolen was greater than $50 and those in which the value of the material was less than $50.

Population group	Larceny—theft	
	$50 and over in value	Under $50 in value
28 cities over 250,000; total population, 19,169,700:		
Number of offenses known	15,901	94,154
Rate per 100,000	82.9	491.2
50 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,070,512:		
Number of offenses known	5,275	40,494
Rate per 100,000	74.6	572.7

The above compilation shows that the rate for major larcenies reported by cities with population in excess of 250,000 is 11.1 percent higher than that reported by cities with population between 100,000 and 250,000. On the other hand, the rate for minor larcenies is 16.6 percent greater for the smaller cities than for those with population in excess of 250,000.

TABLE 1.—*Offenses known to the police, January to September, inclusive, 1933; number and rates per 100,000 by population groups*

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
35 cities over 250,000; total population, 22,454,000:								
Number of offenses known	1,490	[1]974	1,172	25,764	9,039	71,525	[2]127,709	70,661
Rate per 100,000	6.6	4.5	5.2	114.7	40.3	318.5	576.5	314.7
52 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,302,512:								
Number of offenses known	363	181	305	3,791	3,505	24,499	47,042	19,234
Rate per 100,000	5.0	2.5	4.2	51.9	48.0	335.5	644.2	263.4
80 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 5,440,453:								
Number of offenses known	242	120	215	3,035	2,847	14,758	34,520	10,827
Rate per 100,000	4.4	2.2	4.0	55.8	52.3	271.3	634.5	199.0
141 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 4,997,713:								
Number of offenses known	197	92	196	1,920	1,504	11,879	26,175	7,280
Rate per 100,000	3.9	1.8	3.9	38.4	30.1	237.7	523.7	145.7
371 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 5,833,950:								
Number of offenses known	200	107	245	1,855	1,580	10,962	24,394	6,359
Rate per 100,000	3.4	1.8	4.2	31.8	27.1	187.9	418.1	109.0
595 cities under 10,000; total population, 3,476,963:								
Number of offenses known	122	81	191	901	682	6,365	11,645	2,577
Rate per 100,000	3.5	2.3	5.5	25.9	19.6	183.1	334.9	74.1
Total, 1,274 cities; total population, 49,505,611:								
Number of offenses known	2,614	[3]1,555	2,324	37,266	19,157	139,988	[4]271,485	116,938
Rate per 100,000	5.3	3.2	4.7	75.3	38.7	282.8	551.7	236.2

[1] The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports of 34 cities with a total population of 21,069,000.

[2] The number of offenses and rate for larcency—theft are based on reports of 34 cities with a total population of 22,153,100.

[3] The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports of 1,273 cities with a total population of 48,120,611.

[4] The number of offenses and rate for larceny—theft are based on reports of 1,273 cities with a total population of 49,204,711.

Daily Average, Offenses Known to the Police, January to September, Inclusive, 1933

The daily average number of offenses as reported by the police departments in 1,274 cities with a population of 49,505,611 is shown in table 2. Examination of the tabulation reveals that the number of offenses of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter and aggravated assault was greater in the third quarter than in preceding portions of the year. The monthly averages for those offenses are showing a variation similar to that which occurred in 1932. The averages for robbery and burglary—breaking or entering show a low point in the

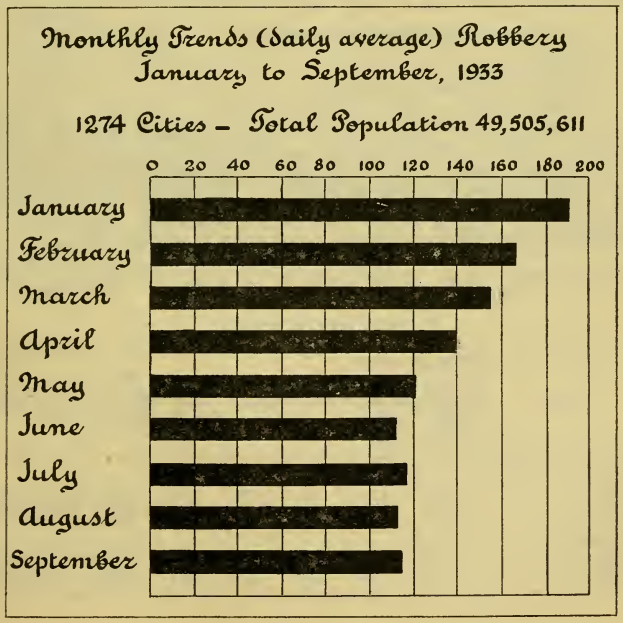
third quarter. This trend was likewise evidenced by the robbery figures for 1932.

The averages for the remaining offenses fluctuate in an irregular manner.

TABLE 2.—*Daily average, offenses known to the police, January to September, inclusive, 1933; 1,274 miscellaneous cities*

[Total population, 49,505,611]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January	9.2	6.5	7.8	191.9	61.0	571.1	1,016.3	477.5
February	8.8	5.5	7.1	165.9	62.5	519.2	958.9	413.3
March	9.2	5.2	8.7	155.6	63.0	540.1	989.3	462.5
April	9.8	5.5	8.1	139.8	67.3	539.4	1,036.1	459.0
May	9.0	5.6	8.2	120.3	73.2	501.0	987.5	408.5
June	9.4	5.3	10.0	112.6	74.6	458.6	958.7	388.8
July	10.1	5.4	8.2	117.5	79.3	490.8	972.6	412.8
August	10.3	6.3	10.3	112.0	76.1	499.4	1,007.4	400.4
September	10.4	6.1	8.1	114.6	77.5	494.1	1,026.4	430.6
January to September	9.6	5.7	8.5	136.5	70.2	512.7	994.8	428.3



Daily Average, Offenses Known to the Police, 1931–33

In table 3, there is shown the number of offenses reported during the first 9 months of the years 1931, 1932, and 1933 by the police departments in 70 cities with population in excess of 100,000. The data are also presented in the form of daily averages. Examination of the table discloses that there has been a decrease in the number of offenses of manslaughter by negligence reported from 1,024 in 1931 to 940 in 1933, a decrease of 8.2 percent. However, the figure for 1933 is larger than that for 1932. For the offenses of auto theft and robbery, the table shows yearly decreases. For the offense of auto theft, the decrease is from 64,381 in 1931 to 51,845 in 1933, a substantial decrease amounting to 19.5 percent. The decrease in the number of robberies was not so large, being 7.5 percent.

The total population of the 70 cities included in table 3 is 18,716,038, according to the 1930 census. The population for this same group of cities was estimated to be 20,294,502, as of July 1, 1932. This represents an increase of 8.4 percent. This increase in population should be taken into consideration when interpreting the figures in the following table, since it contains the number of offenses reported by the 70 cities during the 3 years without reference to changes in population.

The compilation for the 3-year period shows that the number of offenses reported for several offenses was greater in 1933 than in 1931. The amount of increase in each case is as follows:

	Percent
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	10. 0
Rape	8. 7
Aggravated assault	10. 9
Burglary—breaking or entering	15. 8
Larceny—theft	7. 4

It should be noted that in each of the above cases, with the exception of the offenses of burglary and larceny, the proportion of increase is only slightly larger than the amount of increase in the population of the cities included in the tabulation. The increase in the number of burglaries reported is substantially larger than the increase in population, whereas the increase in larcenies is slightly less.

TABLE 3.—*Daily average, offenses known to the police, 70 cities over 100,000, January to September, inclusive, 1931–33*

[Total population, 20,294,502]

Year	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Number of offenses known:								
1931	1,077	1,024	908	13,724	7,417	50,128	109,719	64.381
1932	1,094	787	964	12,782	6,587	54,930	111,176	54,033
1933	1,185	940	987	12,693	8,227	58,044	117,787	51,845
Daily average:								
1931	3. 9	3. 8	3. 3	50. 3	27. 2	183. 6	401. 9	235. 8
1932	4. 0	2. 9	3. 5	46. 6	24. 0	200. 5	405. 8	197. 2
1933	4. 3	3. 4	3. 6	46. 5	30. 1	212. 6	431. 5	189. 9

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location

In table 5 there are presented crime rates for individual States and rates for the States grouped into 9 geographic divisions. There are obviously several factors which affect, to some degree, the comparability of the rates for States. One of these is the variation in the size and the composition of the population represented by the reports. For instance, the rates for Alabama, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Nevada, South Carolina, and Wyoming are based on reports from a very small number of cities, ranging from 1 to 3. The rates for several other States are based on a number of reports almost as small. It is apparent that in such instances the rates published for those States are not necessarily the true rates, but may be higher or lower than the rates would be if they were based on reports from all communities in each State. The same is true to some extent of the rates for all States, but serious variance from the true rate becomes less probable as the number of reporting units in the State approaches the maximum.

Another factor which bears on the comparability of rates is the proportion of reports from large cities which has been used in the calculation of the rates, since examination of table 1 disclosed a general tendency for the larger cities to have higher crime rates than the smaller communities. It is possible to determine the number of cities of each of six population groups, the reports of which have been used in calculating the crime rate for a State or a geographic division by referring to table 4.

Table 5 reveals considerable variation in the rates for 9 geographic divisions of the country. For murder and nonnegligent manslaughter the lowest rate, 1.3, is for the New England States, and the highest, 17.7, for the East South Central group. The figures for manslaughter by negligence vary from 0.3 for the Mountain States to 6.3 for the Middle Atlantic States. For the offenses of rape, burglary—breaking or entering, larceny—theft, and auto theft the rates vary within a considerably narrower range than for the offenses previously mentioned. However, the figures for robbery are 19.1 for the New England States and 121.8 for the East North Central group, and for aggravated assault they range from 14.3 for the New England States to 155.4 for the East South Central States.

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TABLE 4.—*Number of cities in each State included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, January to September, inclusive, 1933*

Division and State	Population						Total
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England: 142 cities; total population, 5,312,253	2	12	10	24	43	51	142
Middle Atlantic: 324 cities; total population, 10,235,261	6	7	19	27	111	154	324
East North Central: 338 cities; total population, 15,069,507	9	9	21	45	95	159	338
West North Central: 127 cities; total population, 4,291,826	4	5	5	8	40	65	127
South Atlantic: 84 cities; total population, 3,734,663 [1]	2	6	10	13	19	34	84
East South Central: 28 cities; total population, 1,644,735	3	3	2	2	8	10	28
West South Central: 63 cities; total population, 3,017,766	3	5	5	9	16	25	63
Mountain: 41 cities; total population, 923,375	1	1	2	4	5	28	41
Pacific: 127 cities; total population, 5,276,225	5	4	6	9	34	69	127
New England:							
Maine			1	1	5	8	15
New Hampshire			1	1	4	2	8
Vermont				1	1	6	8
Massachusetts	1	8	6	11	28	23	77
Rhode Island	1		1	4	1	4	11
Connecticut		4	1	6	4	8	23
Middle Atlantic:							
New York	2	4	6	10	38	63	123
New Jersey	2	1	4	9	25	54	95
Pennsylvania	2	2	9	8	48	37	106
East North Central:							
Ohio	5	3	4	14	28	42	96
Indiana	1	3	2	7	11	7	31
Illinois	1	1	5	10	22	26	65
Michigan	1	2	7	7	21	72	110
Wisconsin	1		3	7	13	12	36
West North Central:							
Minnesota	2	1			7	22	32
Iowa		1	3	4	6	8	22
Missouri	2		2	2	7	10	23
North Dakota				1	3	4	8
South Dakota				1	4	2	7
Nebraska		1			4	7	12
Kansas		2			9	12	23
South Atlantic:							
Delaware		1				1	2
Maryland	1			2	1		4
Virginia		2	1	4	5	8	20
West Virginia			2	1	2	5	10
North Carolina			4	2	5	2	13
South Carolina			1				1
Georgia			2	1	4	6	13
Florida		3		3	2	12	20
East South Central:							
Kentucky	1		1	2	3	6	13
Tennessee	1	3				3	7
Alabama	1		1			1	3
Mississippi					5		5
West South Central:							
Arkansas			1	1	2	1	5
Louisiana	1		1	1	2	3	8
Oklahoma		2		2	6	11	21
Texas	2	3	3	5	6	10	29
Mountain:							
Montana				1		4	5
Idaho						3	3
Wyoming						2	2
Colorado	1		1	1	4	9	16
New Mexico				1		1	2
Arizona			1			3	4
Utah		1		1		5	7
Nevada					1	1	2
Pacific:							
Washington	1	2		2	7	4	16
Oregon	1			1	4	7	13
California	3	2	6	6	23	58	98

[1] Includes District of Columbia.

TABLE 5.—*Rate per 100,000, offenses known to the police, January to September, inclusive, 1933*

Division and State	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION								
New England	1.3	2.0	4.3	19.1	14.3	215.0	408.4	188.4
Middle Atlantic	3.3	6.3	4.1	30.6	32.0	163.0	236.7	114.7
East North Central [1]	4.6	1.9	5.2	121.8	33.2	279.3	586.7	269.2
West North Central	5.5	2.2	3.3	76.2	17.3	253.4	533.8	269.1
South Atlantic [2]	10.5	3.8	5.6	65.4	115.0	338.5	676.7	249.2
East South Central	17.7	5.0	2.9	94.6	155.4	404.8	494.1	234.1
West South Central	11.8	3.2	4.4	71.3	49.4	408.7	852.1	310.5
Mountain	5.5	.3	4.8	79.2	14.4	490.1	811.5	294.9
Pacific [3]	3.4	2.8	6.2	87.6	16.8	431.5	936.2	338.0
New England:								
Maine	1.7	2.5	2.5	13.8	23.0	184.2	290.9	122.2
New Hampshire	.5	0	4.4	6.6	3.8	112.0	207.6	60.1
Vermont	0	0	1.3	2.5	8.8	41.4	145.6	42.7
Massachusetts	1.5	2.3	5.4	23.1	14.9	223.8	393.3	228.0
Rhode Island	1.0	1.4	.2	6.6	14.8	184.3	528.8	91.2
Connecticut	1.2	1.5	3.3	17.0	12.2	240.6	480.8	159.2
Middle Atlantic:								
New York	1.6	2.0	4.1	13.1	22.6	146.0	299.9	96.0
New Jersey	4.7	10.0	4.6	41.7	56.0	275.3	319.9	154.4
Pennsylvania	3.8	7.5	3.8	37.5	27.7	124.3	156.1	109.7
East North Central:								
Ohio [4]	5.4	2.0	3.8	72.3	32.2	248.9	632.2	191.6
Indiana	3.3	1.6	5.2	69.0	47.6	306.1	678.1	249.2
Illinois	6.8	2.4	3.8	259.3	45.3	399.5	422.0	473.5
Michigan	2.5	1.6	9.8	51.8	23.5	193.5	792.5	151.4
Wisconsin	1.1	.1	2.4	13.8	4.3	137.9	433.2	101.5
West North Central:								
Minnesota	1.8	.4	1.4	65.5	10.0	287.8	316.7	342.4
Iowa	1.9	.3	1.9	55.7	10.6	286.6	531.5	217.8
Missouri	9.9	4.8	5.2	95.8	23.7	214.6	631.3	230.1
North Dakota	1.0	2.0	3.0	24.7	2.0	118.8	304.8	109.9
South Dakota	0	0	5.4	67.1	1.1	217.5	463.1	174.2
Nebraska	3.9	.3	1.0	48.6	27.7	188.7	525.7	461.4
Kansas	6.9	1.8	3.9	92.7	21.1	350.7	784.1	227.2
South Atlantic:								
Delaware	7.3	1.8	10.1	33.0	50.4	273.1	436.2	151.2
Maryland	4.3	.9	7.5	44.1	4.3	206.5	332.3	230.4
Virginia	11.5	5.2	8.5	51.7	146.1	356.0	875.0	186.7
West Virginia	4.7	1.3	4.7	52.8	41.2	232.1	468.1	194.4
North Carolina	16.4	11.0	5.4	47.9	411.8	347.0	604.8	275.6
South Carolina	4.8	.0	3.2	181.5	86.7	36.9	1,530.6	40.2
Georgia	14.9	2.8	2.8	34.0	65.6	281.6	1,150.9	155.0
Florida	13.7	4.1	2.3	73.5	167.3	569.3	830.1	229.2
East South Central:								
Kentucky	14.5	2.6	4.3	104.4	155.4	388.7	676.9	211.8
Tennessee	17.1	4.9	2.4	106.5	186.9	403.2	460.8	225.0
Alabama	25.7	9.9	2.0	73.2	105.1	497.6	325.8	325.2
Mississippi	9.0	1.3	2.6	21.7	111.3	110.0	282.6	55.0
West South Central:								
Arkansas	17.9	7.7	1.3	132.7	42.1	368.2	859.5	421.8
Louisiana	10.0	.8	2.8	42.0	34.9	218.4	309.8	176.7
Oklahoma	8.1	.9	2.6	100.6	35.2	422.7	868.7	210.1
Texas	13.3	4.6	6.0	66.4	60.8	481.6	1,056.4	387.4
Mountain:								
Montana	1.5	0	3.1	6.1	1.5	69.0	904.3	223.8
Idaho	0	0	11.1	37.0	18.5	166.4	473.4	103.6
Wyoming	5.8	0	11.7	17.5	11.7	87.5	350.0	17.5
Colorado	4.9	.2	5.3	106.1	11.3	584.4	794.2	274.2
New Mexico	3.0	0	0	32.7	3.0	431.7	729.4	187.6
Arizona	16.8	2.8	11.2	88.4	44.9	534.8	1,381.1	596.5
Utah	3.7	0	1.9	58.1	8.9	472.0	635.0	323.6
Nevada	19.9	0	0	67.6	79.5	544.4	1,565.7	306.0
Pacific:								
Washington	2.6	0.5	2.0	95.0	12.3	525.4	1,111.4	368.4
Oregon	1.1	1.6	2.5	100.6	9.4	571.3	1,043.1	214.9
California [5]	3.8	3.7	7.5	84.7	18.6	397.4	889.3	345.2

[1] The rate for larceny—theft is based on reports of 337 cities with a total population of 14,768,607.
[2] Includes report of District of Columbia.
[3] The rate for manslaughter by negligence is based on reports of 126 cities with a total population of 3,891,225.
[4] The rate for larceny—theft is based on reports of 95 cities with a total population of 3,923,072.
[5] The rate for manslaughter by negligence is based on reports of 97 cities with a total population of 2,642,345.

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

The data in the tables which follow should be distinguished carefully from the data compiled from uniform crime reports. It should be noted that the tabulation of data from fingerprint records does not include all persons arrested, since there are individuals arrested for whom no fingerprint records are forwarded to Washington. Furthermore, the number of persons arrested should not be treated as equivalent to the number of offenses known to have been committed, since one person may have committed several offenses, while, on the other hand, several persons may have been involved in the joint commission of a single offense.

During the first 9 months of 1933 the Division of Investigation examined the arrest records of 240,871 individuals whose fingerprint cards were received from local law enforcement officials throughout the country. There was quite a large number of extremely youthful individuals included in the total, 774 who were under 15 years of age and 925 aged 15. The following tabulation shows that many of them were charged with serious offenses.

Offense charged	Under 15	Age 15
Criminal homicide	4	18
Robbery	15	31
Burglary—breaking or entering	249	252
Larceny—theft	221	227
Auto theft	39	61

There were 12,418 individuals 19 years of age and 12,040 persons aged 22 who were arrested during the 9-month period. The number of those arrested who were 19 years old was greater than the number for any other single age group, and the following serious offenses were among those with which they were most frequently charged:

Larceny—theft	2,102
Burglary—breaking or entering	1,917
Robbery	967
Auto theft	850
Assault	503
Rape	215
Criminal homicide	129

Similarly large proportions of youthful offenders of other ages were charged with those offenses.

One of five persons arrested was under 21 years of age and an additional one was between 21 and 24 years of age. The third of each five arrested and fingerprinted was aged between 25 and 29 years. In other words three of each five arrested were under 30 years of age.

For the first 9 months of this year the daily average number of persons arrested and fingerprinted for certain serious offenses was as follows:

	Daily average
Criminal homicide	16. 6
Rape	11. 6
Robbery	46. 1
Assault	64. 1
Burglary—breaking or entering	88. 3
Larceny—theft	123. 5
Auto theft	29. 5

Of the total of 240,871 arrest records examined, 17,315 (7.2 percent) were those of females. The following charges are those on which they were most frequently arrested:

Disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and vagrancy	3, 284
Larceny—theft	2, 781
Suspicion	2, 394
Sex offenses	2, 186
Assault	1, 470

Negroes constituted 23.7 percent of the total whose arrest records were examined. However, the percentage of negroes arrested in the following instances was considerably higher:

Criminal homicide	33. 2
Assault	40. 6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	34. 0
Gambling	44. 7

Expressed in terms of the number per 100,000 of the general population, the proportion of whites and negroes arrested for certain offenses is as follows:

Number per 100,000 of the general population

[Exclusive of those under 15 years of age]

Offense charged	Whites	Negroes
All offenses	231. 4	711. 4
Criminal homicide	3. 8	18. 7
Assault	13. 0	88. 4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	3. 8	19. 9

Thirty-five percent of the 240,871 individuals whose arrest records were examined during the first 9 months of this year had previous fingerprint records on file in the Division of Investigation. This means that in 84,776 cases the individuals had been previously arrested and fingerprinted and copies of the prints had been forwarded to Washington. It does not mean, however, that the individuals had been previously convicted of the same offense or of any other crime. On the other hand, many of the individuals of whom the Division had no previous fingerprint record had no doubt been previously arrested. This fact is frequently noted on fingerprint cards received. The percentage having previous criminal records varies from 58.6 for those charged with violation of narcotic drug laws to 19.2 for those arrested on a charge of criminal homicide. It is possible to determine for each individual offense the number with previous criminal records by referring to table 8.

TABLE 6.—*Distribution of arrests, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1933*

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Criminal homicide	4,537	4,106	431	1.88	1.84	2.49
Rape	3,175	3,175	0	1.32	1.42	0
Robbery	12,596	12,047	549	5.23	5.39	3.17
Assault	17,496	16,026	1,470	7.26	7.17	8.49
Burglary—breaking or entering	24,115	23,656	459	10.01	10.58	2.65
Larceny—theft	33,711	30,930	2,781	14.00	13.84	16.06
Auto theft	8,058	7,947	111	3.35	3.56	.64
Forgery and counterfeiting	3,480	3,182	298	1.44	1.42	1.72
Embezzlement and fraud	7,957	7,439	518	3.30	3.33	2.99
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc	4,691	4,540	151	1.95	2.03	.87
Sex offenses (except rape)	5,321	3,135	2,186	2.21	1.40	12.63
Offenses against family and children	2,930	2,774	156	1.22	1.24	.90
Narcotic drug laws	2,472	2,221	251	1.03	.99	1.45
Driving while intoxicated	3,881	3,794	87	1.61	1.70	.50
Liquor laws	5,911	5,349	562	2.46	2.39	3.25
Disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and vagrancy	40,928	37,644	3,284	16.99	16.84	18.97
Gambling	2,192	2,141	51	.91	.96	.29
Traffic and motor vehicle laws	2,851	2,802	49	1.18	1.25	.28
Suspicion and investigation	34,431	32,037	2,394	14.29	14.33	13.83
Not stated	3,187	2,953	234	1.32	1.32	1.35
All other offenses	16,951	15,658	1,293	7.04	7.00	7.47
Total	240,871	223,556	17,315	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 7.—*Arrests by age groups, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1933*

Offense charged	Age											
	Not known	Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Criminal homicide	11	4	18	40	71	87	129	121	147	203	196	195
Rape	1	3	10	45	101	185	215	200	190	201	162	133
Robbery	8	15	31	184	471	755	967	925	824	908	836	746
Assault	24	9	15	125	211	376	503	542	640	678	773	773
Burglary—breaking or entering	34	249	252	1,146	1,826	2,065	1,917	1,534	1,407	1,372	1,264	1,045
Larceny—theft	51	221	227	869	1,614	2,087	2,102	1,756	1,764	1,773	1,579	1,431
Auto theft	12	39	61	414	690	922	850	624	538	466	453	328
Forgery and counterfeiting	4	3	1	19	46	91	113	125	136	133	134	145
Embezzlement and fraud	8	5	2	12	39	82	138	138	213	214	241	240
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	9	5	9	48	98	161	220	179	218	249	226	225
Sex offenses (except rape)	5	1	7	33	77	141	216	175	246	260	327	276
Offenses against family and children	8	5	10	18	23	26	38	59	61	97	107	127
Narcotic drug laws				1	8	22	28	41	49	81	73	71
Driving while intoxicated	6			6	12	28	63	71	104	123	141	144
Liquor laws	14	3	2	14	51	97	140	161	207	241	263	271
Disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and vagrancy	243	33	49	330	716	1,508	1,833	1,629	1,789	1,899	1,875	1,803
Gambling	5	3	6	4	13	41	48	42	57	86	61	78
Traffic and motor vehicle laws	1		3	7	46	90	128	133	188	206	196	152
Suspicion and investigation	62	94	111	351	833	1,479	1,771	1,474	1,718	1,871	1,767	1,591
Not stated	13	11	15	43	88	108	130	129	163	146	165	144
All other offenses	26	71	96	303	527	797	869	763	810	833	801	752
Total	545	774	925	4,012	7,561	11,148	12,418	10,821	11,469	12,040	11,640	10,670

TABLE 7.—*Arrests by age groups, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1933*—Continued

Offense charged	Age						Total all ages
	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50 and over	
Criminal homicide	936	752	558	421	307	341	4, 537
Rape	571	366	261	182	128	221	3, 175
Robbery	2, 803	1, 593	778	402	201	149	12, 596
Assault	3, 560	2, 839	2, 281	1, 598	1, 135	1, 414	17, 496
Burglary—breaking or entering	4, 100	2, 565	1, 511	893	464	471	24, 115
Larceny—theft	5, 793	4, 280	3, 208	2, 063	1, 315	1, 578	33, 711
Auto theft	1, 298	696	353	162	81	71	8, 058
Forgery and counterfeiting	683	597	501	323	210	216	3, 480
Embezzlement and fraud	1, 443	1, 476	1, 365	952	602	787	7, 957
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc	976	682	581	331	217	257	4, 691
Sex offenses (except rape)	1, 130	790	607	348	244	438	5, 321
Offenses against family and children	525	582	500	363	197	184	2, 930
Narcotic drug laws	458	511	414	308	190	217	2, 472
Driving while intoxicated	729	707	590	484	306	367	3, 881
Liquor laws	1, 245	971	756	558	412	505	5, 911
Disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and vagrancy	7, 436	5, 981	4, 665	3, 372	2, 386	3, 381	40, 928
Gambling	425	399	335	236	179	174	2, 192
Traffic and motor vehicle laws	664	413	278	148	102	96	2, 851
Suspicion and investigation	6, 746	5, 097	3, 585	2, 432	1, 584	1, 865	34, 431
Not stated	658	481	367	225	151	150	3, 187
All other offenses	2, 950	2, 291	1, 748	1, 274	865	1, 175	16, 951
Total	45, 129	34, 069	25, 242	17, 075	11, 276	14, 057	240, 871

TABLE 8.—*Distribution of arrests according to race and previous record, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1933*

Offense charged	Race				Previous record	
	Not known	White	Black	All others	Yes	No
Criminal homicide	0	2, 943	1, 506	88	870	3, 667
Rape	0	2, 487	594	94	732	2, 443
Robbery	0	9, 713	2, 679	204	5, 252	7, 344
Assault	0	10, 052	7, 105	339	4, 839	12, 657
Burglary—breaking or entering	0	18, 288	5, 533	294	8, 745	15, 370
Larceny—theft	1	24, 187	8, 942	581	12, 063	21, 648
Auto theft	0	6, 907	1, 077	74	2, 755	5, 303
Forgery and counterfeiting	0	3. 152	287	41	1, 407	2, 073
Embezzlement and fraud	1	6, 968	904	84	3, 452	4, 505
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc	0	2, 957	1, 597	137	1, 361	3, 330
Sex offenses (except rape)	0	4, 174	1, 084	63	1, 392	3, 929
Offenses against family and children	0	2, 603	276	51	705	2, 225
Narcotic drug laws	0	1, 730	215	527	1, 449	1, 023
Driving while intoxicated	0	3, 522	257	102	807	3, 074
Liquor laws	2	4, 534	1, 323	52	1, 418	4, 493
Disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and vagrancy	5	31, 162	8, 984	777	16, 423	24, 505
Gambling	0	1, 071	980	141	562	1, 630
Traffic and motor vehicle laws	0	2, 028	754	69	811	2, 040
Suspicion and investigation	0	24, 765	9, 224	442	13, 524	20, 907
Not stated	1	2, 631	503	52	1, 223	1, 964
All other offenses	1	13, 293	3, 382	275	4, 986	11, 965
Total	11	179, 167	57, 206	4, 487	84, 776	156, 095

TABLE 9.—*Percentage with previous records; arrests, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1933*

Offense charged	Percent	Offense charged	Percent
Narcotic drug laws	58.6	Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	29.0
Embezzlement and fraud	43.4	Traffic and motor vehicle laws	28.4
Robbery	41.7	Assault	27.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	40.4	Sex offenses (except rape)	26.2
Disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and vagrancy	40.1	Gambling	25.6
Suspicion and investigation	39.3	Offenses against family and children	24.1
Burglary—breaking or entering	36.3	Liquor laws	24.0
Larceny—theft	35.8	Rape	23.1
Auto theft	34.2	Driving while intoxicated	20.8
All other offenses	29.4	Criminal homicide	19.2

During September 1933, the Division of Investigation examined 27,429 arrest records as indicated by the fingerprint cards received from law-enforcement officials throughout the country. Of the total, 9,818 already had fingerprint cards on file in the Division of Investigation. Of the latter number, the records of 6,576 (67%) indicated that the individuals concerned had previously been convicted of some offense. The convictions for the more serious offenses are: Criminal homicide, 64; rape, 60; robbery, 421; assault, 378; burglary—breaking or entering, 1,073; larceny—theft, 1,431; auto theft, 309; forgery and counterfeiting, 239; embezzlement and fraud, 259; weapons (carrying, possessing, etc.), 94; and narcotic drug laws, 166.

The total of 4,494 convictions for serious offenses listed above constitutes 68 percent of the total number of convictions which were disclosed by the fingerprint cards. Of the 64 individuals who had previously been convicted of criminal homicide, 1 was arrested and charged during September with criminal homicide, 2 with robbery, 5 with assault, 5 with burglary, and 7 with larceny—theft. Similarly, over one half of those previously convicted of rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, or auto theft were arrested during September on some one of the same group of serious charges. In other words, although they were not necessarily charged with the same type of offense as that of which they had been previously convicted, a large portion of the individuals whose fingerprint records showed that they had been previously incarcerated for serious offenses was arrested during September on charges which are generally considered as being among the more serious offenses against the person or against property.

The tendency for individuals who have previously been convicted of serious crimes to continue exhibiting vicious criminal tendencies is further illustrated in the following figures. Of the 6,576 whose records showed previous convictions, 47 were arrested and charged with criminal homicide during September. Thirty of them had previously been convicted of criminal homicide, rape, robbery, assault, larceny, or auto theft. Approximately one fourth of the individuals whose arrest records were examined during September had previously been convicted on some criminal charge, as indicated by information appearing in the fingerprint files of the Division of Investigation. Undoubtedly, some of the remaining persons for whom no convictions appear in the records of the Division had likewise been previously

convicted of some law violation but such information is not in the files of the Division at Washington.

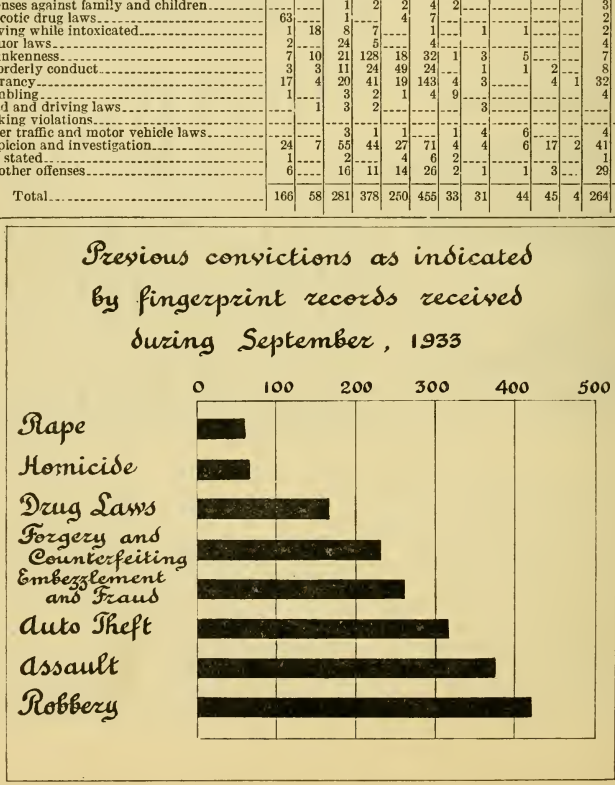
In connection with the tabulation showing previous convictions, it should be noted that the period covered is only 1 month. It is possible that the tabulation of this type of information over a longer period of time will reveal substantial variations from the data tabulated during September.

TABLE 10.—*Previous convictions of persons arrested and fingerprinted, September, 1933*

Offense charged	Offense of which previously convicted													
	Criminal homicide	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto theft	Forgery and counterfeiting	Embezzlement and fraud	Stolen property	Weapons	Prostitution and commercialized vice	Sex offenses	Family and children
Criminal homicide	1	1	4	5	8	8	3		1		3			1
Rape		8	4	4	8	18	6	3	2		1	1	1	
Robbery	2	2	56	24	75	72	20	8	9	4	5	1	3	4
Assault	5	3	24	79	40	59	6	8	4	1	14	7	3	8
Burglary—breaking or entering	5	9	50	37	237	146	44	18	10		10	1	4	2
Larceny—theft	7	10	48	42	152	400	43	32	35	5	11	4	3	12
Auto theft			9	12	40	49	47	4	8	3	1	1	2	1
Forgery and counterfeiting	1	2	4	2	12	21	3	29	17	1		1	1	1
Embezzlement and fraud	1		8	5	18	53	13	30	67		2	2	1	4
Stolen property, buying, receiving, possessing			4		6	8	3			3		1		1
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	2	1	12	4	23	17	4	7	5	2	5			
Prostitution and commercialized vice	2					5	1	1				24	2	
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution)			2	3	4	9		2	4		1	3	5	
Offenses against family and children			2	3	2	5	1		2		1		1	8
Narcotic drug laws			4	3	17	24		1	3				2	1
Driving while intoxicated	1	1	5	4	7	7	2	1	2		1			
Liquor laws	3	3	4	5	7	16	1	1	2					2
Drunkenness	7	1	14	27	47	74	3	8	5	3	6	2	4	5
Disorderly conduct	9	3	12	15	41	50	7	5	3	2	5	3	5	1
Vagrancy	6	6	51	29	94	94	27	24	28	1	6	12	8	4
Gambling	1		1	5	6	7	1		3		1	1		
Road and driving laws			1	3		1							1	
Parking violations														
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	1	1	3	1	7	17	3	2	1		1			1
Suspicion and investigation	6	4	68	41	152	193	54	42	36	10	17	10	8	7
Not stated			6	5	13	15	2	3	2			1		
All other offenses	4	5	25	20	57	63	15	10	10	2	3	3	3	4
Total	64	60	421	378	1,073	1,431	309	239	259	37	94	78	57	67

TABLE 10.—*Previous convictions of persons arrested and fingerprinted, September, 1933*—Continued

Offense charged	Offense of which previously convicted												
	Drug laws	Driving while intoxicated	Liquor laws	Drunkenness	Disorderly conduct	Vagrancy	Gambling	Road and driving laws	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	Suspicion and investigation	Not stated	All other offenses	Total
Criminal homicide				1	1	1	2		1	1		5	47
Rape			3	2	3	3			2	1		2	72
Robbery	5	2	12	9	17	15		2	1	6		11	365
Assault	8	3	24	30	23	17	1	2	4	2	1	20	396
Burglary—breaking or entering	6	4	13	11	24	25	3	1	3	4		25	692
Larceny—theft	14	2	28	29	28	42	1	3	5	4		32	992
Auto theft	1	2	10	8	4	4		1	3	1		11	222
Forgery and counterfeiting			6	3	2	1			1			5	113
Embezzlement and fraud	3	1	7	6	2	12		1	1			4	241
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	2											2	30
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc			5	7	2	4	1	1	1			4	107
Prostitution and commercialized vice	2		5	2	3	4			1				52
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution)		1		3	2	5			1			6	51
Offenses against family and children			1	2	2	4	2					3	39
Narcotic drug laws	63		1		4	7						2	132
Driving while intoxicated	1	18	8	7		1		1	1			2	70
Liquor laws	2		24	5		4						4	83
Drunkenness	7	10	21	128	18	32	1	3	5			7	438
Disorderly conduct	3	3	11	24	49	24		1	1	2		8	287
Vagrancy	17	4	20	41	19	143	4	3		4	1	32	678
Gambling	1		3	2	1	4	9					4	50
Road and driving laws		1	3	2				3					15
Parking violations													
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws			3	1	1		1	4	6			4	58
Suspicion and investigation	24	7	55	44	27	71	4	4	6	17	2	41	950
Not stated	1		2		4	6	2					1	63
All other offenses	6		16	11	14	26	2	1	1	3		29	333
Total	166	58	281	378	250	455	33	31	44	45	4	264	6,576



During the third quarter of 1933, the arrest records of 81,378 individuals were examined Of the total, 51,429 were native whites, 7,267 were foreign-born whites and 20,101 were Negroes. The significance of these numbers is probably best shown by stating the number of each of the three types of persons arrested in proportion to the number of such persons in the general population of the country. Comparing the number in each group with the total number in the country (exclusive of those under 15 years of age), there were 43 percent more native whites arrested during the third quarter of 1933 than foreign-born whites. The Negroes arrested were more than three times as numerous as native whites and almost five times as numerous as foreign-born whites.

In the following instances, the proportion of foreign-born whites exceeded that of native whites and the proportion of Negroes was much larger than that of foreign-born whites: Criminal homicide, assault, weapons (carrying, possessing, etc.), stolen property (buying, receiving, possessing).

For the following major offenses, the number of native whites exceeded the number of foreign-born whites, and the number of Negroes exceeded the number of native whites: Robbery, burglary—breaking or entering, larceny—theft, auto theft.

Only in two instances was the proportion of Negroes less than the proportion of native whites arrested, namely, forgery and counterfeiting, and driving while intoxicated.

At the end of September there were 3,914,228 fingerprint records and 5,042,123 index cards containing names or aliases of individuals with records on file in the Division of Investigation at Washington. Of each 100 fingerprint cards received during the 9-month period January to September, more than 45 were identified with data in the files of the Division. During the same period, 3,118 fugitives from justice were identified through fingerprint records and information as to the whereabouts of these fugitives was immediately transmitted to the law enforcement officers or agencies desiring to apprehend these individuals.

The number of police departments, peace officers, and law enforcement agencies throughout the United States and foreign countries voluntarily contributing fingerprints to the Division at the end of September totaled 6,226.

TABLE 11.—*Arrests, July 1–September 30, 1933*

[Number per 100,000 of population, excluding those under 15 years of age]

Offense charged	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro
Criminal homicide	1.2	1.7	6.2
Rape	1.2	.9	2.8
Robbery	3.9	1.1	10.1
Assault	4.1	8.3	33.5
Burglary—breaking or entering	7.9	3.0	22.3
Larceny—theft	11.1	6.4	36.2
Auto theft	3.3	.8	4.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	1.4	.8	1.0
Embezzlement and fraud	3.1	2.1	3.8
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	.7	1.1	2.1
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	1.1	1.4	6.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	.9	.4	3.3
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution)	1.1	1.1	2.1
Offenses against family and children	1.2	1.1	1.2
Narcotic drug laws	.8	.4	.9
Driving while intoxicated	1.8	1.0	1.1
Liquor laws	1.7	1.3	4.1
Drunkenness	4.7	3.3	12.6
Disorderly conduct	3.0	3.5	15.0
Vagrancy	6.7	3.1	17.1
Gambling	.4	.9	4.2
Road and driving laws	.3	.2	1.2
Parking violations	(1)	(1)	.1
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	.7	.6	2.2
Suspicion and investigation	10.8	5.6	38.8
Not stated	1.2	.5	2.1
All other offenses	5.7	5.0	15.1
Total	79.9	55.6	250.0

[1] Less than one tenth of 1 per 100,000.

*9353.5a3

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS

Volume IV — Number 4

FOURTH QUARTERLY BULLETIN, 1933

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Division of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

Volume 4 January 1934 Number 4

ANNOUNCEMENT

Pursuant to the recommendation of the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Division of Investigation will begin in the issue of the bulletin Uniform Crime Reports for the first quarter of 1934, the publication of crime rates for individual cities with population in excess of 100,000.

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Classification of offenses.
Extent of reporting area.
Monthly returns:
- Offenses known to the police—cities divided according to population.
- Daily average, offenses known to the police, 1933.
- Daily average, offenses known to the police, 1931–33.
- Offenses known to the police—cities divided according to location.
- Daily average, offenses of robbery and burglary, 1930–33.

Data compiled from fingerprint cards, 1933:
- Sex distribution of persons arrested.
- Age distribution of persons arrested.
- Race distribution of persons arrested.
- Percentage with previous fingerprint records.
- Number with records showing previous convictions.

Classification of Offenses

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (a) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (b) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the police departments of contributing cities and not merely arrests or cleared cases.

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in each group, there follows a brief definition of each classification.

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter—includes all felonious homicides except those caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, justifiable homicides, suicides, or accidental deaths. (*b*) Manslaughter by negligence—includes only those cases in which death is caused by culpable negligence which is so clearly evident that if the person responsible for the death were apprehended he would be prosecuted for manslaughter.

2. *Rape.*—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape, assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery.*—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as highway robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault.*—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, poisoning, scalding, or by use of acids; mayhem, maiming. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering.*—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safe cracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or theft. Includes attempted burglary and assault to commit a burglary. Burglary followed by a larceny is entered here and is not counted again under larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft (except auto theft).*—(*a*) Fifty dollars and over in value. (*b*) Under $50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, or any stealing of property or thing of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con-games", forgery, passing worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft.*—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called "joy-riding" thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the Division of Investigation does not vouch for its accuracy. It is given out as current information, which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

Extent of Reporting Area

In the following table there is shown the number of police departments which contributed one or more crime reports during the calendar year 1933. The cities are listed according to size, and for each group the total population represented is shown. Population figures in excess of 10,000 are the estimates of the Bureau of the Census as of July 1, 1932. Similar estimates were not available for cities with less than 10,000 inhabitants, and, accordingly, for them the 1930 census figures were employed.

Since the inception of uniform crime reporting in 1930, there has been a continuous growth in the size of the reporting area. The number of reporting cities and the population represented thereby, are shown below for each calendar year to date.

Year	Cities	Population
1930	1,127	45,929,965
1931	1,511	51,145,734
1932	1,578	53,212,230
1933	1,658	62,357,262

It will be observed that during 1933 the reporting area showed an increase of 80 cities with an aggregate population of 9,145,032. Furthermore, one or more reports were received during 1933 from 86 percent of all cities with over 10,000 inhabitants. These cities included 95 percent of the population of all cities in that group.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	983	849	86	60,813,881	57,728,845	95
1. Cities over 250,000	37	36	97	29,955,600	29,672,100	99
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000	57	57	100	7,908,112	7,908,112	100
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000	105	94	90	7,092,407	6,429,175	91
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000	192	173	90	6,695,136	6,062,513	91
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000	592	489	83	9,162,626	7,656,945	84

NOTE.—The above table does not include 809 cities and rural townships aggregating a total population of 4,628,417. The cities included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

MONTHLY RETURNS

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population

There is shown in table 1 the number of offenses reported by the police departments in 1,264 cities with an aggregate population of 49,470,686. The figures are subdivided into six groups according to size of city, and are also expressed in the form of rates per 100,000 people. On the whole, the compilation shows that cities with population in excess of 100,000 have higher crime rates than the smaller communities. It appears further that with certain exceptions, the crime rates vary among the six groups of cities according to size of city. The exceptions to this general variation are as follows: Murder and manslaughter for group VI, robbery for group II, aggravated assault for groups I and II, and burglary and larceny for group I. For the offense of rape there are several exceptions to the tendency noted above, but there is a rather small variation in the crime rates reported for the six groups of cities.

The amount of variation in the crime rates for cities divided according to size differs with the offense. For murder and larceny-theft, the highest rate reported is two times as great as the lowest, and for manslaughter by negligence and aggravated assault, the highest figure is more than 2½ times as great as the lowest. The highest burglary rate is slightly less than twice the lowest figure. The greatest amount of variation in the rates reported is found in the figures for robbery and auto theft.

Offenses of burglary—breaking or entering, larceny—theft, and auto theft account for nine tenths of the reported offenses included in table 1. Offenses of robbery constitute 6 percent, and the remaining 4 percent consists of offenses of murder, manslaughter by negligence, rape, and aggravated assault.

Seventy-eight of the cities with population in excess of 100,000 people reported larcenies classified according to the value of the article stolen. A tabulation of that information is shown below:

Population group	Larceny—theft	
	$50 and over in value	Under $50 in value
28 cities over 250,000; total population, 19,169,700:		
Number of offenses known	22,235	130,150
Rate per 100,000	116.0	678.9
50 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,070,512:		
Number of offenses known	7,295	56,517
Rate per 100,000	103.2	799.3

It will be observed that for major larcenies the larger cities report the higher rate, but for the minor larcenies the opposite is true.

TABLE 1.—*Offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1933; number and rates per 100,000 by population groups*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1932, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
35 cities over 250,000; total population, 22,454,000:								
Number of offenses known	1,978	[1] 1,435	1,470	34,909	11,880	96,120	[2]176,436	95,131
Rate per 100,000	8.8	6.8	6.5	155.5	52.9	428.1	796.4	423.7
GROUP II								
52 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,302,512:								
Number of offenses known	520	271	370	5,173	4,543	32,844	65,656	26,556
Rate per 100,000	7.1	3.7	5.1	70.8	62.2	449.8	899.1	363.7
GROUP III								
80 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 5,446,443:								
Number of offenses known	338	191	296	4,238	3,601	19,295	46,509	14,933
Rate per 100,000	6.2	3.5	5.4	77.8	66.1	354.3	853.9	274.2
GROUP IV								
141 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 4,975,881:								
Number of offenses known	251	138	240	2,772	2,070	15,853	36,330	10,014
Rate per 100,000	5.0	2.8	4.8	55.7	41.6	318.6	730.1	201.3
GROUP V								
370 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 5,820,789:								
Number of offenses known	257	151	310	2,475	2,113	15,025	34,338	8,617
Rate per 100,000	4.4	2.6	5.3	42.5	36.3	258.1	589.9	148.0
GROUP VI								
586 cities under 10,000; total population, 3,471,061:								
Number of offenses known	170	99	236	1,152	875	8,446	15,393	3,257
Rate per 100,000	4.9	2.9	6.8	33.2	25.2	243.3	443.5	93.8
Total 1,264 cities; total population, 49,470,686:								
Number of offenses known	3,514	[3] 2,285	2,922	50,719	25,082	187,583	[4]374,662	158,508
Rate per 100,000	7.1	4.8	5.9	102.5	50.7	379.2	762.0	320.4

[1] The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports of 34 cities with a total population of 21,069,000.

[2] The number of offenses and rate for larceny—theft are based on reports of 34 cities with a total population of 22,153,100.

[3] The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports of 1,263 cities with a total population of 48,085,686.

[4] The number of offenses and rate for larceny—theft are based on reports of 1,263 cities with a total population of 49,169,786.

Daily Average, Offenses Known to the Police, January to December, inclusive, 1933

Table 2 shows the daily average number of offenses reported by the 1,264 cities included in table 1. It should be noted, however, that the averages for manslaughter by negligence and larceny—theft are based on the reports of 1,263 cities with population as indicated in the footnotes to the table. The compilation discloses that the daily average number of offenses of murder and aggravated assault is highest during the third quarter of the year. Offenses of manslaughter by negligence, larceny—theft, and auto theft are most

frequent during the fourth quarter of the year. On the other hand, the daily averages for robbery and burglary show a high point in the first quarter of the year with a secondary high in the fourth period. The figures for these two offenses are observed to be further similar in that the lowest points are found in the third quarter.

TABLE 2.—*Daily average, offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1933; 1,264 miscellaneous cities*

[Total population, 49,470,686, as estimated July 1, 1932, by the Bureau of the Census]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January	9.0	[1] 6.5	7.9	193.4	60.3	570.8	[2] 1,014.4	474.9
February	8.9	5.5	7.3	165.7	62.0	519.7	956.2	411.3
March	9.2	5.2	8.8	155.6	62.1	539.4	988.8	461.2
April	9.8	5.5	8.3	140.1	65.1	537.5	1,035.6	459.5
May	9.1	5.5	8.2	121.0	70.7	501.5	988.6	408.2
June	9.4	5.2	9.7	112.9	72.4	459.4	959.6	387.2
July	10.2	5.4	8.1	117.3	78.4	490.4	970.5	414.2
August	10.3	6.2	10.0	111.4	75.6	499.5	1,004.7	401.2
September	10.2	6.2	8.2	114.5	77.8	497.2	1,022.9	428.8
October	9.1	8.0	7.1	132.0	69.3	502.4	1,131.8	475.3
November	10.1	7.9	6.6	139.3	62.5	507.0	1,151.2	450.8
December	10.2	7.9	5.7	165.5	67.9	541.3	1,088.6	436.0
January to December	9.6	6.3	8.0	139.0	68.7	513.9	1,026.5	434.3

[1] The daily averages for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports of 1,263 cities with a total population of 48,085,686.
[2] The daily averages for larceny—theft are based on reports of 1,263 cities with a total population of 49,169,786.

In table 3 are shown the daily averages for 87 cities with population in excess of 100,000. It will be observed that the general trend of the averages is the same as that evidenced in table 2. The figures included in table 3 are graphically presented in figure 1.

TABLE 3.—*Daily average, offenses known to the police, 87 cities over 100,000, January to December 1933*

[Total population, 29,756,512, as estimated July 1, 1932, by the Bureau of the Census]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January	6.4	[1] 4.9	5.0	151.9	39.1	388.2	[2] 649.5	362.1
February	6.8	4.0	5.0	131.6	41.4	353.3	602.8	314.6
March	6.6	3.9	6.3	124.3	42.3	373.5	629.2	356.8
April	6.9	4.0	5.3	110.7	41.9	369.6	671.9	350.4
May	6.4	4.1	5.8	95.9	47.4	347.7	637.5	321.5
June	6.3	4.0	6.1	91.0	50.4	317.8	627.5	302.8
July	7.4	4.3	4.3	94.4	51.0	336.1	626.5	323.0
August	7.0	4.6	5.9	87.5	49.8	339.9	648.0	305.1
September	7.2	4.4	4.9	88.1	49.9	338.8	660.5	325.5
October	6.3	6.2	4.2	102.2	44.3	344.7	729.1	364.3
November	7.2	5.7	4.1	110.0	39.6	351.8	751.9	341.2
December	7.6	6.0	3.5	131.0	42.5	377.5	720.7	331.1
January to December	6.8	4.7	5.0	109.8	45.0	353.3	663.3	333.4

[1] The daily averages for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports of 86 cities with a total population of 28,371,512.
[2] The daily averages for larceny—theft are based on reports of 86 cities with a total population of 29,455,612.

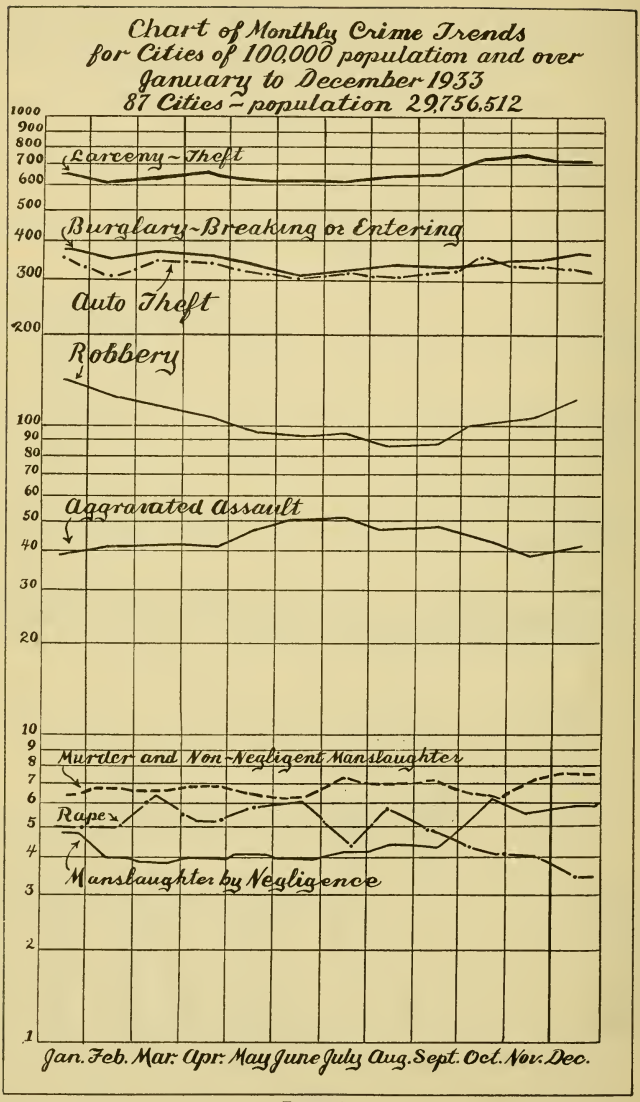
Chart of Monthly Crime Trends
for Cities of 100,000 population and over
January to December 1933
87 Cities ~ population 29,756,512
1000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
Larceny ~ Theft
Burglary ~ Breaking or Entering
Auto Theft
Robbery
Aggravated Assault
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter
Rape
Manslaughter by Negligence
Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

FIGURE 1

Daily Average, Offenses Known to the Police, 1931–33

Table 4 contains the number of offenses reported by the police departments in 70 cities with population in excess of 100,000 during the 3-year period 1931 to 1933. The figures are also expressed in the form of daily averages. The tabulation shows that there has been an increase in the number of offenses of murder reported during the period covered, from 1,418 in 1931 to 1,602 in 1933. Offenses of aggravated assault have likewise shown an increase from 9,724 in 1931 to 10,766 in 1933. There has been a similar increase in the figures reported for burglary and larceny. Expressed in terms of percentages, the 1933 figures have shown the following increases as compared with those for 1931: Murder 12.8, aggravated assault 10.9, burglary—breaking or entering 14.9, larceny—theft 8.5.

There have been substantial decreases in the reported offenses of robbery and auto theft; for robbery, from 19,198 in 1931 to 17,523 in 1933; and for auto theft, from 87,342 in 1931 to 71,387 in 1933. Expressed in terms of percentages, these decreases are 8.7 and 18.3 for robbery and auto theft, respectively.

In presenting the averages in table 4, no attempt has been made to take into account the changes which have undoubtedly occurred in the population of the cities whose reports have been included therein. Although some cities may have shown a decrease in population during the period covered, it is reasonable to assume that on the whole, the population of the 70 cities has shown a slight increase. Taking such an increase into consideration would have the effect of minimizing the amount of increase in reported crime, and of enlarging the extent to which offenses of robbery and auto theft have decreased, as shown in the following table.

TABLE 4.—*Daily average, offenses known to the police, 70 cities over 100,000, January to December, inclusive, 1931–33*

[Total population, 20,294,502, as estimated July 1, 1932, by the Bureau of the Census]

Year	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Number of offenses known:								
1931	1,418	1,389	1,178	19,198	9,724	68,407	152,705	87,342
1932	1,446	1,092	1,247	18,270	8,725	74,079	153,638	73,230
1933	1,602	1,371	1,227	17,523	10,766	78,600	165,614	71,387
Daily average:								
1931	3.9	3.8	3.2	52.6	26.6	187.4	418.4	239.3
1932	4.0	3.0	3.4	49.9	23.8	202.4	419.8	200.1
1933	4.4	3.8	3.4	48.0	29.5	215.3	453.7	195.6

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location

Crime rates for individual States and geographic divisions of the country are shown in table 6. The number of cities the reports of which have been employed in compiling these figures is shown in table 5. This information is obviously of considerable significance in view of the fact that there is a rather large variance in the number of reporting cities and the population represented thereby in the several States. To illustrate, the rates for Delaware, Idaho, Nevada,

New Mexico, South Carolina, and Wyoming are based on the reports of only from 1 to 3 cities. Because of the restricted reporting areas in those States the rates should be used with caution.

Another factor which may affect the comparability of figures for the several States is the proportion of large cities included in the reporting area. This factor should be given consideration in view of the fact that table 1 discloses a tendency for large cities to have higher crime rates than the smaller communities.

Table 6 discloses that the East South Central States have the highest rates for murder and aggravated assault, whereas the New England States report the lowest figures for those offenses. The Middle Atlantic group reports the highest figures for manslaughter by negligence and the lowest for burglary, larceny, and auto theft. The Mountain States show the highest rate for burglary, but report the lowest figures for manslaughter by negligence.

TABLE 5.—*Number of cities in each State included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, January to December, inclusive, 1933*

Division and State	Population						Total
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England: 144 cities; total population, 5,203,965	2	12	9	21	47	53	144
Middle Atlantic: 315 cities; total population, 10,076,464	6	7	18	26	107	151	315
East North Central: 337 cities; total population, 15,213,963	9	9	22	48	92	157	337
West North Central: 127 cities; total population, 4,403,079	4	5	6	[1] 9	41	62	127
South Atlantic: 85 cities; total population, 3,707,848 [2]	2	6	10	11	20	36	85
East South Central: 29 cities; total population, 1,656,803	3	3	2	2	9	10	29
West South Central: 59 cities; total population, 2,988,124	3	5	5	10	14	22	59
Mountain: 41 cities; total population, 935,901	1	1	2	5	4	28	41
Pacific: 128 cities; total population, 5,314,539	5	4	6	10	36	67	128
New England:							
Maine			1	1	5	7	14
New Hampshire			1	1	3	2	7
Vermont				1	2	6	9
Massachusetts	1	8	6	9	31	24	79
Rhode Island	1			4	1	4	10
Connecticut		4	1	5	5	10	25
Middle Atlantic:							
New York	2	4	4	9	39	66	124
New Jersey	2	1	4	9	25	52	93
Pennsylvania	2	2	10	8	43	33	98
East North Central:							
Ohio	5	3	4	14	28	43	97
Indiana	1	3	1	7	11	8	31
Illinois	1	1	6	11	22	24	65
Michigan	1	2	8	7	19	70	107
Wisconsin	1		3	9	12	12	37
West North Central:							
Minnesota	2	1			6	22	31
Iowa		1	3	4	6	8	22
Missouri	2		2	2	7	9	22
North Dakota				[3] 1	3	4	8
South Dakota				1	5	2	8
Nebraska		1	1		5	7	14
Kansas		2		1	9	10	22
South Atlantic:							
Delaware		1				1	2
Maryland	1			2	1		4
Virginia		2	1	4	5	10	22
West Virginia			2	1	3	6	12
North Carolina			4	2	5	2	13

[1] Only 8 of the 9 cities are included in tables 1 and 2.
[2] Includes District of Columbia.
[3] Not included in tables 1 and 2.

TABLE 5.—*Number of cities in each State included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, January to December, inclusive, 1933*—Continued

Division and State	Population						Total
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION—continued							
South Atlantic—Continued.							
South Carolina			1				1
Georgia			2	1	3	5	11
Florida		3		1	3	12	19
East South Central:							
Kentucky	1		1	2	3	5	12
Tennessee	1	3				3	7
Alabama	1		1			2	4
Mississippi					6		6
West South Central:							
Arkansas			1	1	1	1	4
Louisiana	1			2	2		5
Oklahoma		2		2	6	12	22
Texas	2	3	4	5	5	9	28
Mountain:							
Montana				1		5	6
Idaho						3	3
Wyoming						2	2
Colorado	1		1	1	3	8	14
New Mexico				1		1	2
Arizona			1	1		3	5
Utah		1		1		5	7
Nevada					1	1	2
Pacific:							
Washington	1	2		2	8	3	16
Oregon	1			1	4	8	14
California	3	2	6	7	24	56	98

TABLE 6.—*Rate per 100,000, offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1933*

Division and State	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION								
New England	2.0	2.8	5.3	25.5	18.0	285.5	552.0	262.0
Middle Atlantic	4.5	9.3	5.6	43.2	41.9	222.1	327.7	164.2
East North Central [1]	6.1	2.7	6.2	164.2	43.0	373.4	814.1	358.1
West North Central	7.1	3.2	4.1	101.1	22.0	346.9	754.3	365.5
South Atlantic [2]	14.6	6.0	7.3	92.7	156.2	441.0	918.3	340.3
East South Central	23.4	7.4	4.0	128.4	200.1	550.3	706.5	309.5
West South Central	15.7	4.9	5.3	94.0	61.5	531.9	1,148.3	410.6
Mountain	7.4	.7	5.8	108.6	21.0	647.6	1,158.0	402.9
Pacific [3]	4.5	3.8	7.6	117.3	23.8	584.8	1,272.9	452.4
New England:								
Maine	1.7	2.9	3.7	20.4	35.8	227.8	395.6	184.9
New Hampshire	.6	0	6.2	8.0	4.9	160.9	300.3	102.4
Vermont	0	0	1.0	2.1	7.2	73.9	174.4	50.3
Massachusetts	2.5	3.4	6.5	31.2	17.8	293.0	543.3	317.1
Rhode Island	1.7	1.9	.2	7.4	21.0	250.8	636.0	98.9
Connecticut	1.2	2.2	4.2	21.3	16.3	328.6	655.7	218.6
Middle Atlantic:								
New York	2.4	2.7	5.6	18.0	29.9	200.1	417.0	131.1
New Jersey	6.0	14.5	6.2	56.9	71.7	375.7	443.7	218.5
Pennsylvania	5.3	11.4	5.4	53.5	36.5	167.7	217.5	161.6

[1] The rate for larceny—theft is based on reports of 336 cities with a total population of 14,913,063.
[2] Includes report of District of Columbia.
[3] The rate for manslaughter by negligence is based on reports of 127 cities with a total population of 3,929,539.

TABLE 6.—*Rate per 100,000, offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1933*—Continued

Division and State	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION—con.								
East North Central:								
Ohio [4]	7.8	3.0	4.6	97.5	43.0	330.5	865.3	260.9
Indiana	4.9	2.1	7.2	102.2	52.3	419.0	981.5	340.4
Illinois	8.4	3.6	4.6	339.7	58.8	528.5	566.9	615.3
Michigan	3.3	2.2	11.3	75.1	32.0	267.8	1,130.8	206.1
Wisconsin	1.1	.2	3.3	19.3	6.4	175.7	619.0	134.0
West North Central:								
Minnesota	2.1	.6	1.5	86.5	11.6	391.8	440.8	478.4
Iowa	2.9	.8	2.2	73.0	15.6	384.5	754.1	293.9
Missouri	13.1	7.3	6.8	128.5	31.7	286.5	869.5	307.1
North Dakota	2.0	1.0	3.0	54.4	3.0	403.8	641.3	155.4
South Dakota	1.9	0	6.7	82.8	2.9	293.5	701.5	240.6
Nebraska	4.1	.2	1.2	66.2	26.7	263.3	741.1	562.4
Kansas	8.0	2.4	5.0	121.8	25.0	479.9	1,123.7	305.3
South Atlantic:								
Delaware	9.2	1.8	10.1	42.2	64.1	353.7	604.8	208.0
Maryland	5.7	.9	9.6	63.4	6.2	265.6	457.5	323.2
Virginia	16.3	9.0	11.2	74.3	193.9	479.0	1,244.2	250.7
West Virginia	7.2	2.3	5.7	73.3	50.9	279.6	596.3	257.9
North Carolina	23.4	16.6	7.2	67.9	566.6	470.0	846.0	376.3
South Carolina	8.0	0	3.2	263.4	126.9	36.9	2,258.1	67.5
Georgia	19.7	3.1	6.2	47.6	97.2	393.0	1,657.8	221.5
Florida	20.8	6.9	2.9	107.1	233.3	727.2	957.4	302.6
East South Central:								
Kentucky	19.0	3.8	5.8	156.6	209.7	562.9	987.9	284.9
Tennessee	22.6	6.5	3.3	136.3	229.1	518.8	623.4	308.0
Alabama	34.5	15.0	2.5	98.9	140.3	673.9	488.2	413.0
Mississippi	11.8	4.3	4.3	23.6	165.4	229.9	545.6	61.2
West South Central:								
Arkansas	17.6	8.8	1.5	179.3	17.6	526.8	1,146.1	477.5
Louisiana	13.5	1.9	3.6	50.8	33.4	241.8	315.6	201.0
Oklahoma	10.5	1.4	2.9	133.7	40.7	576.3	1,195.8	299.6
Texas	18.2	6.8	7.0	87.9	82.1	616.6	1,418.4	516.3
Mountain:								
Montana	0	0	6.6	27.9	8.2	272.3	1,164.5	126.3
Idaho	0	0	14.8	37.0	22.2	233.0	569.6	144.2
Wyoming	11.7	0	11.7	23.3	11.7	110.8	408.3	35.0
Colorado	6.6	.7	6.2	149.8	15.7	769.3	1,172.6	393.4
New Mexico	3.0	0	0	38.7	3.0	532.9	1,104.5	247.1
Arizona	19.8	3.8	10.4	92.5	54.7	578.6	1,619.7	591.8
Utah	4.7	0	2.3	80.1	15.0	629.8	924.4	487.0
Nevada	19.9	0	0	99.3	87.4	774.9	2,133.9	472.9
Pacific:								
Washington	3.2	.6	2.0	132.9	17.9	713.7	1,504.6	508.1
Oregon	1.8	1.6	2.7	139.1	15.0	828.6	1,491.2	303.0
California [5]	5.1	5.1	9.3	111.8	26.0	532.1	1,202.2	457.6

[4] The rate for larceny—theft is based on reports of 96 cities.
[5] The rate for manslaughter by negligence is based on reports of 97 cities.

Offenses of Robbery and Burglary, 1930–33

In order to indicate variations in the amount of robbery committed, there is included in table 7 the daily average number of offenses reported during 1930 to 1933 by the police departments in 616 cities representing a population of 33,276,222. The averages are also shown for the same cities subdivided into two groups according to size. For the total of 616 cities, the compilation discloses a large increase from 1930 to 1931, with a slight increase from 1931 to 1932 which is followed by a decrease in 1933. The increase in 1931 is quite substantial, amounting to 21 percent. It should be noted in this connection, however, that 1930 was the first year during which uniform crime

reports were compiled, and it is possible that the increase in 1931 is partially due to more complete reporting.

The increase during 1932 is so slight as to be without significance, and the decrease during 1933 amounts to 8 percent. In connection with the decrease shown during 1933, it is probably of significance to note that the averages for November and December of that year are lower than for the corresponding months of 1930, 1931, and 1932.

The variations in the daily averages for cities with population in excess of 100,000 are quite similar to those referred to for the group of 616 cities. In examining the figures for cities with less than 100,000 inhabitants, however, the situation is found to be somewhat different. The increase in 1931 was much smaller, amounting to only 6.7 percent and was followed by a decrease of 11.5 percent in 1932, and an additional decrease of 2.4 percent in 1933. For this group of cities the averages for both 1932 and 1933 are lower than either 1930 or 1931.

The tabulation shows a rather definite seasonal trend for each year, the averages for the first and fourth quarters being considerably higher than those for the second and third periods.

The figures contained in table 7 are graphically presented in figure 2.

TABLE 7.—*Daily average, offenses of robbery known to the police, 1930–33*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1932, by the Bureau of the Census]

Month	616 cities (population 33,276,222)				62 cities over 100,000 (population 21,715,215)				554 cities under 100,000 (population 11,561,007)			
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933
January	114.2	119.4	134.1	139.5	96.1	95.4	113.5	116.3	18.1	24.1	20.7	23.2
February	105.0	129.4	118.2	124.9	87.2	107.8	98.8	104.6	17.9	21.6	19.4	20.3
March	90.7	111.2	110.0	116.9	74.2	93.5	92.9	99.4	16.5	17.8	17.1	17.5
April	75.3	103.6	103.9	103.4	60.1	88.6	88.5	88.1	15.2	15.1	15.3	15.3
May	70.3	92.9	96.4	92.4	57.2	77.4	81.7	77.9	13.1	15.5	14.7	14.5
June	68.1	86.0	87.6	83.4	54.7	71.3	73.8	71.8	13.4	14.8	13.8	11.6
July	73.1	93.9	97.5	87.2	59.1	76.0	83.1	73.7	14.0	17.9	14.5	13.5
August	81.9	101.5	97.2	81.6	63.4	81.5	83.3	67.5	18.5	20.0	13.9	14.1
September	84.6	103.6	105.3	82.1	65.7	84.2	88.6	66.9	18.9	19.4	16.7	15.2
October	92.6	109.8	117.0	96.4	72.4	89.9	99.6	79.2	20.2	19.9	17.4	17.2
November	113.1	126.6	124.6	103.8	90.4	106.9	107.6	87.6	22.7	19.7	16.9	16.2
December	131.0	151.9	148.8	122.0	104.5	128.6	126.7	102.9	26.5	23.4	22.1	19.1
January to December	91.6	110.7	111.8	102.7	73.7	91.6	94.9	86.3	17.9	19.1	16.9	16.5

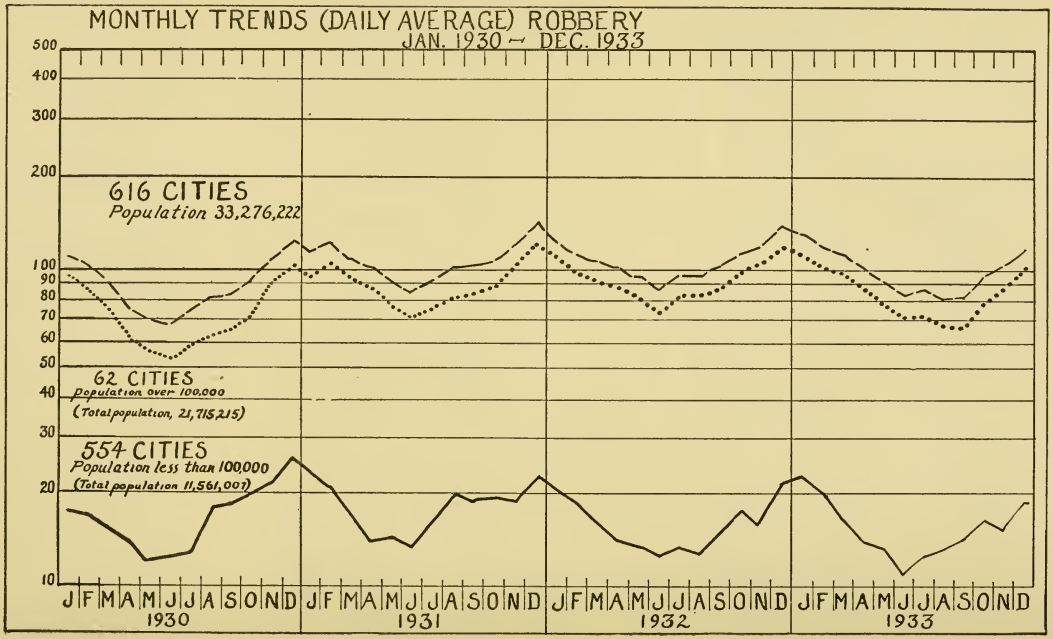
MONTHLY TRENDS (DAILY AVERAGE) ROBBERY
JAN. 1930 – DEC. 1933
500
400
300
200
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
616 CITIES
Population 33,276,222
62 CITIES
Population over 100,000
(Total population, 21,715,215)
554 CITIES
Population less than 100,000
(Total population 11,561,007)
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D
1930
1931
1932
1933

FIGURE 2

In table 8 is shown the daily average number of offenses of burglary as reported by the police departments in the same 616 cities included in table 7. For the entire group of cities, the compilation shows an increase of 25.8 percent during 1931, which was followed by an additional increase of 12.5 percent during 1932. However, a decrease of 3.1 percent was shown for 1933. The trends for cities divided into two groups, according to size, are similar to those shown by the total of 616 cities.

As was observed in the case of robbery, the daily averages for burglary tend to show a seasonal fluctuation with the figures for the first and fourth quarters being higher than those for the second and third portions of the year. However, the seasonal variations are not as regular as in the case of robbery.

The burglary averages included in table 8 are likewise presented in figure 3.

TABLE 8.—*Daily average, offenses of burglary known to the police, 1930–33*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1932, by the Bureau of the Census]

Month	616 cities (population 33,276,222)				62 cities over 100,000 (population 21,715,215)				554 cities under 100,000 (population 11,561,007)			
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933
January	227.7	287.8	383.1	379.0	162.4	197.5	272.4	272.0	65.3	90.2	110.8	107.0
February	261.1	305.9	373.9	339.0	185.8	210.3	266.3	241.3	75.4	95.6	107.6	97.7
March	261.2	308.8	348.1	363.3	185.6	221.3	251.7	262.7	75.6	87.5	96.4	100.6
April	241.1	294.9	360.4	364.2	173.4	210.3	259.0	260.7	67.7	84.7	101.3	103.5
May	236.0	288.3	338.6	330.7	167.9	206.1	238.4	238.8	68.1	82.1	100.3	91.8
June	226.4	289.9	330.0	300.1	160.1	205.1	233.1	213.8	66.3	84.8	96.9	86.3
July	234.7	302.1	344.8	319.5	163.6	211.5	240.4	227.0	71.0	90.6	104.4	92.6
August	243.4	322.8	348.9	333.9	165.9	232.1	244.1	235.8	77.5	90.7	104.8	98.2
September	251.8	315.5	350.5	329.5	167.8	227.5	247.3	231.1	83.9	88.0	103.2	98.3
October	244.8	319.0	346.7	339.4	163.5	234.5	245.7	243.2	81.3	84.5	101.1	96.3
November	279.8	359.9	360.2	339.5	190.6	257.8	255.8	247.4	89.2	102.1	104.4	92.1
December	289.4	374.8	359.1	370.1	196.5	275.0	258.5	265.0	92.8	99.8	100.5	105.1
January to December	249.7	314.2	353.6	342.5	173.5	224.2	251.0	245.0	76.2	90.0	102.6	97.5

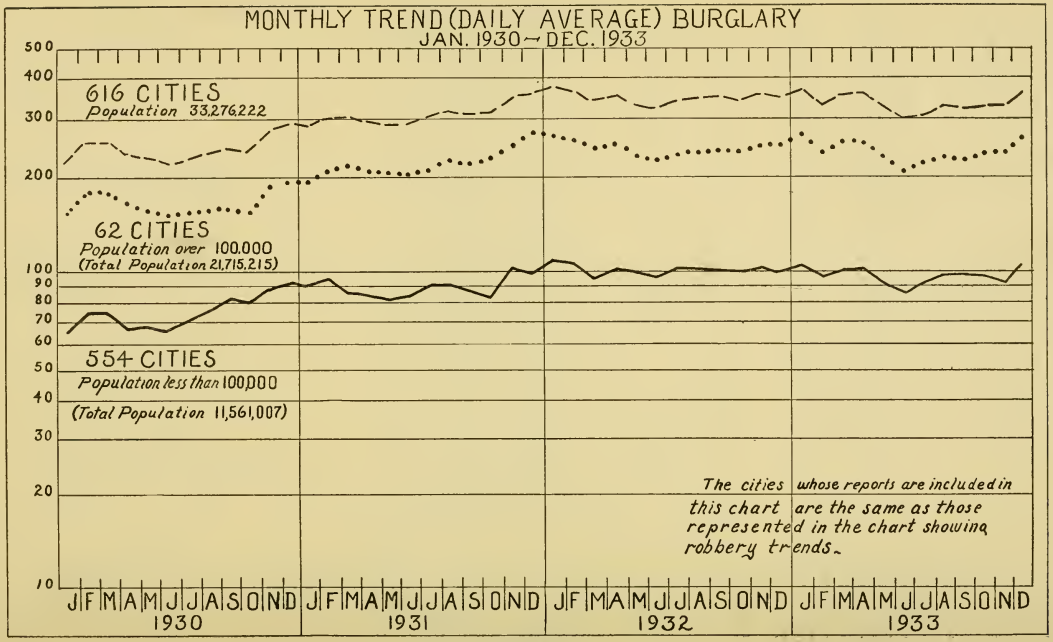
MONTHLY TREND (DAILY AVERAGE) BURGLARY
JAN. 1930 – DEC. 1933
616 CITIES
Population 33,276,222
62 CITIES
Population over 100,000
(Total Population 21,715,215)
554 CITIES
Population less than 100,000
(Total Population 11,561,007)
The cities whose reports are included in this chart are the same as those represented in the chart showing robbery trends.
500
400
300
200
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
J F M A M J J A S O N D
1930
1931
1932
1933

FIGURE 3

Offenses Known to Sheriffs and State Police, 1933

It has not been possible to determine crime rates for rural areas based on uniform crime reports due to the difficulty of ascertaining the population area covered by reports received from law enforcement officials policing rural territory. However, there is presented in table 9, the number of offenses reported during 1933 by 37 sheriffs and 7 State police troops. The Division of Investigation receives monthly crime reports from a larger number of law enforcement agencies policing rural areas. However, the tabulation includes the reports of those who have submitted a complete set of reports which apparently have been prepared in conformity with the system of uniform crime reporting.

It is, of course, possible that in some few instances there is a duplication of offenses reported. In other words, a single offense may be reported both by the sheriff's department and the local police department in an instance where they have dual jurisdiction.

It should be noted that the reports included in the tabulation below represent only a very small portion of the rural area of the United States.

TABLE 9.—*Offenses known, January to December, inclusive, 1933, as reported by 37 sheriffs and 7 State police troops*

Criminal homicide:	
Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	98
Manslaughter by negligence	80
Rape	183
Robbery	389
Aggravated assault	428
Burglary—breaking or entering	2,985
Larceny—theft	5,623
Auto theft	1,070

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

The data in the tables which follow should be distinguished carefully from the data compiled from uniform crime reports. It should be noted that the tabulation of data from fingerprint records does not include all persons arrested, since there are individuals arrested for whom no fingerprint records are forwarded to Washington. Furthermore, the number of persons arrested should not be treated as equivalent to the number of offenses known to have been committed, since one person may have committed several offenses, while, on the other hand, several persons may have been involved in the joint commission of a single offense. The tabulations are based on fingerprint cards received from local law-enforcement officials throughout the United States. They have, however, been limited to records representing arrests for violations of State laws and local ordinances. Fingerprint cards received from penal institutions or those representing arrests for violation of Federal laws have not been employed in this tabulation.

During the calendar year 1933, 320,173 fingerprint records were examined. Of these, 297,225 represented males and 22,948 (7.2 percent) were those of females. A large proportion of youthful individuals was included. Thus, 62,625 (19.6 percent) of the records represented individuals under 21 years of age; 60,272 (18.8 percent) were those of persons between 21 and 24 years old; and 59,766 (18.7 percent)

were those of individuals aged between 25 and 29. In other words, slightly less than 6 of 10 persons arrested and fingerprinted were less than 30 years old.

Examination of the arrests by age groups indicates a rapid increase from age 16 to age 19, at which position a high point was reached. The number of persons arrested at this age was 16,307 and was greater than that for any other single age group. For males, it likewise was true that the number of persons arrested was greatest at age 19. However, for females the highest frequency of arrests occurs at age 23.

Of the 320,173 arrest records examined, 55,978 were those of individuals charged with disorderly conduct, drunkenness, or vagrancy and 45,038 were those of persons arrested on suspicion or for investigation. (It is probable that in many instances a substantive charge was later placed without the Division of Investigation being advised thereof.) Excluding arrests on the above charges, there were 219,157 records examined. Seventy percent of these were arrests on the following serious charges:

Larceny—theft	45, 620
Burglary—breaking or entering	31, 161
Assault	23, 185
Robbery	16, 369
Auto theft	10, 547
Embezzlement and fraud	10, 423
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	6, 183
Criminal homicide	6, 125
Rape	4, 151
Total	153, 764

TABLE 10.—*Distribution of arrests, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1933*

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Criminal homicide	6, 125	5, 530	595	1.9	1.9	2.6
Rape	4, 151	4, 151		1.3	1.4	0
Robbery	16, 369	15, 655	714	5.1	5.3	3.1
Assault	23, 185	21, 266	1, 919	7.2	7.1	8.4
Burglary—breaking or entering	31, 161	30, 573	588	9.7	10.3	2.6
Larceny—theft	45, 620	41, 778	3, 842	14.2	14.0	16.7
Auto theft	10, 547	10, 397	150	3.3	3.5	.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	4, 572	4, 178	394	1.4	1.4	1.7
Embezzlement and fraud	10, 423	9, 734	689	3.3	3.3	3.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	6, 183	5, 983	200	1.9	2.0	.9
Sex offenses (except rape)	7, 287	4, 292	2, 995	2.3	1.4	13.0
Offenses against family and children	3, 988	3, 786	202	1.3	1.3	.9
Narcotic-drug laws	3, 370	3, 017	353	1.1	1.0	1.5
Driving while intoxicated	5, 512	5, 378	134	1.7	1.8	.6
Liquor laws	7, 387	6, 698	689	2.3	2.3	3.0
Disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and vagrancy	55, 978	51, 628	4, 350	17.5	17.3	18.9
Gambling	3, 033	2, 967	66	.9	1.0	.3
Traffic and motor-vehicle laws	3, 866	3, 805	61	1.2	1.3	.3
Suspicion and investigation	45, 038	41, 980	3, 058	14.1	14.1	13.3
Not stated	4, 363	4, 041	322	1.4	1.4	1.4
All other offenses	22, 015	20, 388	1, 627	6.9	6.9	7.1
Total	320, 173	297, 225	22, 948	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 11.—*Arrests by age groups, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1933*

Offense charged	Age											
	Not known	Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Criminal homicide	19	4	23	53	96	112	183	169	191	253	283	259
Rape	2	5	12	55	134	243	282	265	256	250	209	186
Robbery	20	21	42	234	608	953	1,246	1,174	1,098	1,176	1,088	951
Assault	33	12	17	161	293	503	656	699	858	883	1,029	1,010
Burglary—breaking or entering	40	321	321	1,491	2,309	2,712	2,481	1,946	1,798	1,799	1,628	1,338
Larceny—theft	74	329	317	1,176	2,177	2,814	2,840	2,351	2,395	2,302	2,172	1,925
Auto theft	15	50	83	541	924	1,185	1,066	818	703	607	593	430
Forgery and counterfeiting	4	3	3	30	63	111	146	146	177	165	188	185
Embezzlement and fraud	8	6	4	24	57	116	172	189	282	288	312	322
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	11	6	11	57	127	212	289	234	291	325	310	281
Sex offenses (except rape)	6	3	8	48	99	191	264	252	339	364	450	372
Offenses against family and children	8	15	14	29	32	31	52	77	98	121	150	157
Narcotic-drug laws				1	14	28	45	51	70	107	103	99
Driving while intoxicated	6			6	13	42	87	96	149	181	196	201
Liquor laws	16	4	3	21	66	125	182	199	260	295	332	343
Disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and vagrancy	255	43	67	447	987	1,997	2,477	2,168	2,412	2,549	2,502	2,375
Gambling	9	4	9	7	23	67	65	60	74	110	87	108
Traffic and motor-vehicle laws	1		5	14	65	127	188	186	251	263	252	194
Suspicion and investigation	71	133	145	459	1,075	1,912	2,300	1,901	2,235	2,367	2,307	2,062
Not stated	15	14	17	63	114	141	188	177	220	207	215	202
All other offenses	30	111	120	382	691	999	1,098	968	1,027	1,085	1,027	958
Total	643	1,084	1,221	5,299	9,967	14,621	16,307	14,126	15,184	15,697	15,433	13,958

Offense charged	Age						Total, all ages
	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50 and over	
Criminal homicide	1,275	1,019	758	561	398	469	6,125
Rape	743	474	356	231	163	285	4,151
Robbery	3,650	2,084	1,037	522	260	205	16,369
Assault	4,708	3,781	3,058	2,129	1,488	1,867	23,185
Burglary—breaking or entering	5,273	3,287	1,985	1,149	657	626	31,161
Larceny—theft	7,828	5,808	4,385	2,771	1,787	2,169	45,620
Auto theft	1,673	965	480	219	107	88	10,547
Forgery and counterfeiting	898	790	649	428	282	304	4,572
Embezzlement and fraud	1,893	1,940	1,763	1,227	790	1,030	10,423
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	1,289	908	759	445	284	344	6,183
Sex offenses (except rape)	1,549	1,102	805	476	349	610	7,287
Offenses against family and children	746	784	656	471	287	260	3,988
Narcotic-drug laws	617	698	584	413	243	297	3,370
Driving while intoxicated	1,036	1,022	851	667	422	537	5,512
Liquor laws	1,506	1,216	1,003	682	485	649	7,387
Disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and vagrancy	10,065	8,245	6,501	4,682	3,357	4,849	55,978
Gambling	595	559	458	332	229	237	3,033
Traffic and motor-vehicle laws	889	574	371	208	136	142	3,866
Suspicion and investigation	8,785	6,649	4,767	3,203	2,124	2,543	45,038
Not stated	883	668	492	311	206	230	4,363
All other offenses	3,865	2,959	2,324	1,678	1,138	1,555	22,015
Total	59,766	45,532	34,042	22,805	15,192	19,296	320,173

In 113,545 instances (35 percent), the individuals involved had previous fingerprint records in the files of the Division of Investigation. The proportion having such previous fingerprint records varies from 58.9 percent for persons charged with violation of narcotic-drug laws to 19.6 percent for those charged with criminal homicide. Over 40 percent of those charged with embezzlement and fraud, robbery, and forgery and counterfeiting, had such previous records, whereas, this was true of only 21.2 percent of those

charged with driving while intoxicated. Examination of the fingerprint cards for the individuals separated according to sex reveals that 36.6 percent of the males and 21.2 percent of the females had previous fingerprint cards on file.

TABLE 12.—*Arrests, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1933*

Offense charged	Previous record	
	Yes	No
Criminal homicide	1,203	4,922
Rape	950	3,201
Robbery	6,925	9,444
Assault	6,438	16,747
Burglary—breaking or entering	11,473	19,688
Larceny—theft	16,454	29,166
Auto theft	3,689	6,858
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,914	2,658
Embezzlement and fraud	4,491	5,932
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	1,815	4,368
Sex offenses (except rape)	1,955	5,332
Offenses against family and children	964	3,024
Narcotic-drug laws	1,986	1,384
Driving while intoxicated	1,170	4,342
Liquor laws	1,848	5,539
Disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and vagrancy	22,299	33,679
Gambling	799	2,234
Traffic and motor-vehicle laws	1,078	2,788
Suspicion and investigation	17,759	27,279
Not stated	1,672	2,691
All other offenses	6,663	15,352
Total	113,545	206,628

TABLE 13.—*Percentage with previous records; arrests, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1933*

Offense charged	Percent	Offense charged	Percent
Narcotic-drug laws	58.9	Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	29.4
Embezzlement and fraud	43.1	Traffic and motor-vehicle laws	27.9
Robbery	42.3	Assault	27.8
Forgery and counterfeiting	41.9	Sex offenses (except rape)	26.8
Disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and vagrancy	39.8	Gambling	26.3
Suspicion and investigation	39.4	Liquor laws	25.0
Burglary—breaking or entering	36.8	Offenses against family and children	24.2
Larceny—theft	36.1	Rape	22.9
Auto theft	35.0	Driving while intoxicated	21.2
All other offenses	30.3	Criminal homicide	19.6

During the last 4 months of the year, 106,731 records were examined and of these, 26,945 (25 percent) showed that the individuals involved had been previously convicted of some offense. Convictions on the more serious charges were as follows:

Criminal homicide	245
Rape	261
Robbery	1,544
Assault	1,407
Burglary—breaking or entering	4,123
Larceny—theft	6,029
Auto theft	1,117
Forgery and counterfeiting	998
Embezzlement and fraud	911
Narcotic-drug laws	681
Total	17,316

It will be observed that the above total of 17,316 prior convictions constitutes almost two thirds of the total convictions disclosed by the fingerprint cards. In addition, the tabulation indicates that over one half of those previously convicted of some one of the above serious charges were currently charged with some one of that same group of offenses. The table discloses further that during the 4-month period under examination six individuals currently charged with criminal homicide had previous convictions for the same type of offense.

TABLE 14.—*Previous convictions of persons arrested and fingerprinted, Sept. 1–Dec. 31, 1933*

Offense charged	Offense of which previously convicted														
	Criminal homicide	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto theft	Forgery and counterfeiting	Embezzlement and fraud	Stolen property	Weapons	Prostitution and commercialized vice	Sex offenses	Family and children
Criminal homicide	6	2	28	28	44	44	12	6	7	2	15	3	2	4
Rape	3	18	18	19	27	50	12	3	4	1	2	2	1	1
Robbery	13	13	232	87	281	330	100	38	22	9	36	12	11	16
Assault	29	17	85	305	163	234	31	25	17	8	40	19	13	24
Burglary—breaking or entering	23	29	170	120	907	626	130	64	41	15	41	11	15	28
Larceny—theft	29	29	192	155	619	1,645	153	136	111	27	35	22	25	41
Auto theft	4	5	36	30	140	223	165	24	18	6	2	1	7	9
Forgery and counterfeiting	2	7	29	12	51	78	23	132	58	4	3	3	4	3
Embezzlement and fraud	3	5	29	20	56	175	32	128	223	2	5	10	8	10
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	2	3	10	8	33	60	6	1	2	7	8	2	1	3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	6	4	37	31	64	80	20	20	10	3	18	3	3	6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	2	1	1	4	5	23	3	3	1	---	3	69	5	2
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution)	1	7	5	12	29	37	-----	5	7	1	6	13	26	7
Offenses against family and children	---	1	4	20	17	26	4	9	9	1	1	---	5	35
Narcotic-drug laws	2	3	18	10	57	109	6	14	13	---	1	7	4	3
Driving while intoxicated	4	5	10	9	23	42	10	6	10	---	4	1	2	6
Liquor laws	4	5	6	19	31	49	7	8	9	2	1	5	2	3
Drunkenness	18	9	56	94	162	270	22	39	28	7	22	12	19	26
Disorderly conduct	13	10	46	71	137	188	28	30	20	2	14	15	17	5
Vagrancy	16	24	128	90	354	492	90	89	71	10	24	33	27	28
Gambling	1	---	11	9	20	24	2	1	8	---	3	4	---	1
Road and driving laws	---	1	5	6	4	10	1	1	----	2	----	----	1	1
Parking violations	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other traffic and motor-vehicle laws	4	3	9	10	24	29	11	8	1	---	5	1	2	2
Suspicion and investigation	28	38	274	140	579	827	181	139	154	29	47	36	30	37
Not stated	6	5	21	19	69	101	17	15	20	1	3	1	1	3
All other offenses	26	17	84	79	227	257	51	54	47	8	24	7	11	21
Total	245	261	1,544	1,407	4,123	6,029	1,117	998	911	147	363	292	242	325

TABLE 14.—*Previous convictions of persons arrested and fingerprinted, Sept. 1–Dec. 31, 1933*—Continued

Offense charged	Offense of which previously convicted														
	Drug laws	Driving while intoxicated	Liquor laws	Drunkenness	Disorderly conduct	Vagrancy	Gambling	Road and driving laws	Parking violations	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	Suspicion and investigation	Not stated	All other offenses	Total
Criminal homicide	1	2	16	13	5	7	4	1	--	4	2	4	14	276
Rape	1	3	9	10	7	7	--	1	--	6	4	1	8	218
Robbery	20	7	65	38	58	70	15	7	--	13	10	4	48	1,555
Assault	21	19	104	94	108	49	16	9	--	27	2	8	69	1,536
Burglary—breaking or entering	28	15	76	94	73	115	16	13	--	18	14	13	99	2,794
Larceny—theft	99	25	151	191	142	201	16	17	1	29	32	9	130	4,262
Auto theft	4	10	35	30	15	25	4	6	--	15	4	3	45	866
Forgery and counterfeiting	4	2	16	12	9	5	1	--	--	7	4	3	19	491
Embezzlement and fraud	14	10	32	26	11	35	5	1	--	6	9	6	30	891
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	3	1	14	8	3	6	--	1	--	7	--	1	5	195
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	6	2	30	21	19	18	7	3	--	9	--	3	26	449
Prostitution and commercialized vice	6	2	20	11	21	27	1	--	--	1	--	1	3	215
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution)	1	3	9	11	10	13	2	1	--	3	--	2	12	223
Offenses against family and children	--	2	10	11	12	9	3	1	1	2	2	--	13	198
Narcotic-drug laws	222	1	9	3	14	26	7	1	--	--	1	3	12	546
Driving while intoxicated	3	72	45	52	10	8	--	9	--	6	--	--	10	347
Liquor laws	6	4	124	22	11	17	2	--	--	4	--	--	15	356
Drunkenness	21	44	113	570	85	102	5	14	--	11	4	6	58	1,817
Disorderly conduct	16	13	42	95	150	74	13	6	--	8	11	3	26	1,053
Vagrancy	56	14	79	179	113	510	12	7	--	11	17	5	148	2,627
Gambling	5	--	18	5	8	10	28	1	--	2	2	1	8	172
Road and driving laws	1	4	12	5	1	1	--	9	--	6	--	1	7	79
Parking violations	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
Other traffic and motor-vehicle laws	--	5	10	8	5	3	1	7	--	12	1	--	11	172
Suspicion and investigation	106	20	208	197	114	311	18	18	1	25	69	22	173	3,821
Not stated	12	4	17	12	14	15	4	2	--	3	1	1	14	381
All other offenses	25	7	69	64	56	79	7	9	--	16	7	38	114	1,404
Total	681	291	1,333	1,782	1,074	1,743	187	144	3	251	196	138	1,118	26,945

Of the 320,173 records examined during the calendar year, 236,125 were those of whites and 76,224 (23.8 percent) were those of Negroes. The proportion of Negroes among the males was substantially the same, but among the females was 34.7 percent.

It is believed that figures pertaining to the number of Negroes and foreign-born whites who were arrested and fingerprinted can most fairly be presented by showing them in proportion to the number of such individuals in the general population of the country. Expressed in such terms, the Negroes arrested were three times as numerous as native whites and more than four times as numerous as foreign-born whites. It is further interesting to observe that on this basis the number of native whites arrested was 47 percent greater than the number of foreign-born whites. However, for the offense of criminal homicide, foreign-born whites exceeded native whites by 24 percent, and for assault by 100 percent. With reference to these two classifications, Negroes arrested were more than four times as numerous as foreign-born whites. The preceding figures are based on a 6-month tabulation involving an examination of 160,680 fingerprint cards.

At the end of December 1933, there were 4,060,174 fingerprint records and 5,186,899 index cards containing names or aliases of individuals with records on file in the Division of Investigation, at Washington. Of each 100 fingerprint cards received during the calendar year 1933, more than 45 were identified with data in the files of the Division. During the same period, 4,290 fugitives from

justice were identified from fingerprint records and information as to the whereabouts of these fugitives was immediately transmitted to the law enforcement officers or agencies desiring to apprehend these individuals. The number of police departments, peace officers, and law enforcement agencies throughout the United States and foreign countries voluntarily contributing fingerprints to the Division at the end of December totaled 6,394.

TABLE 15.—*Arrests, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1933*

Offense charged	Race			
	Not known	White	Black	All others
Criminal homicide	-------	3,955	2,025	145
Rape	-------	3,210	784	157
Robbery	-------	12,529	3,513	327
Assault	-------	13,165	9,430	590
Burglary—breaking or entering	-------	23,477	7,167	517
Larceny—theft	1	32,372	12,202	1,045
Auto theft	-------	8,947	1,445	155
Forgery and counterfeiting	-------	4,145	363	64
Embezzlement and fraud	1	9,111	1,196	115
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	-------	3,804	2,171	208
Sex offenses (except rape)	-------	5,683	1,489	115
Offenses against family and children	-------	3,525	368	95
Narcotic-drug laws	-------	2,251	362	757
Driving while intoxicated	-------	4,913	398	201
Liquor laws	2	5,586	1,696	103
Disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and vagrancy	5	42,230	12,156	1,587
Gambling	-------	1,480	1,343	210
Traffic and motor-vehicle laws	-------	2,704	1,019	143
Suspicion and investigation	-------	32,275	12,008	755
Not stated	1	3,579	687	96
All other offenses	1	17,184	4,402	428
Total	11	236,125	76,224	7,813

TABLE 16.—*Arrests, July 1–Dec. 31, 1933*

[Rate per 100,000 of population, excluding those under 15 years of age]

Offense charged	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro
Criminal homicide	2.5	3.1	12.6
Rape	2.1	1.7	5.1
Robbery	7.9	2.4	20.5
Assault	7.5	15.1	62.5
Burglary—Breaking or entering	15.2	6.0	42.7
Larceny—Theft	22.3	12.8	76.8
Auto theft	6.3	1.4	9.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	2.8	1.5	1.9
Embezzlement and fraud	6.1	3.8	7.5
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	1.3	2.2	4.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	2.1	2.7	13.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	1.7	.7	6.1
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution)	2.3	2.4	4.3
Offenses against family and children	2.4	2.3	2.3
Narcotic-drug laws	1.6	.6	2.7
Driving while intoxicated	3.7	2.1	2.9
Liquor laws	3.1	2.1	8.7
Drunkenness	10.2	6.3	25.8
Disorderly conduct	5.9	6.3	26.3
Vagrancy	13.2	6.3	32.1
Gambling	.9	1.6	8.7
Road and driving laws	.7	.4	2.7
Parking violations	(1)	(1)	.1
Other traffic and motor-vehicle laws	1.2	.9	4.0
Suspicion and investigation	20.9	11.7	73.4
Not stated	2.4	1.2	4.4
All other offenses	9.9	8.6	25.6
Total	156.1	106.5	486.5

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 per 100,000.

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